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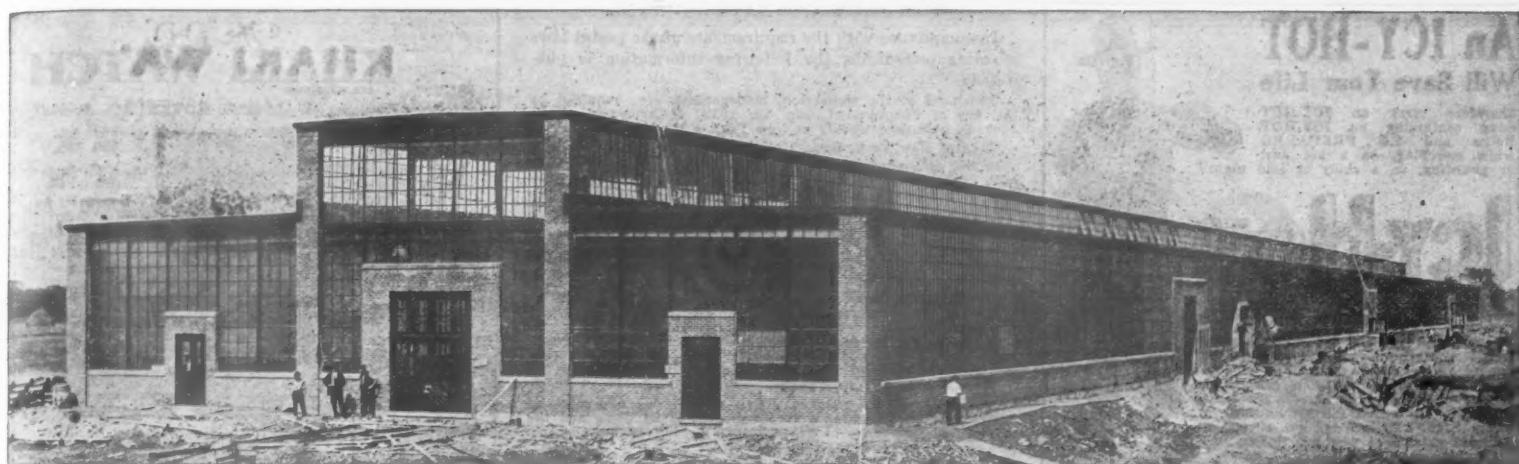
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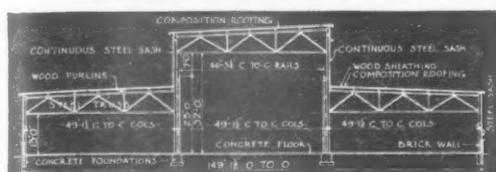
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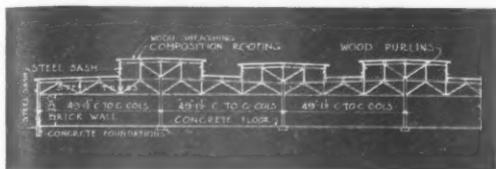
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Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of Army and Navy Journal, published weekly at New York, N.Y., for April 1, 1918.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared William A. Kitts, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Army and Navy Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Sec. 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1918.

E. W. WYATT, Notary Public, New York county.
No. 195—(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)

34TH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

"If you are complaining of the long delay before this division is sent abroad for service," says an official bulletin of the 34th Division at Camp Cody, N.M., "if you are slackening in your efforts to make every moment count for increasing our efficiency, if you spend your time envying men who have been sent abroad and grumbling because you have had the six months' monotony of sand, yucca, and mesquite, you are only adding to the delay.

"We shall be sent across when we are found ready. The Sunshine Division shall one day, and your efforts will tell when, have a chance to compare the relative advantage of French and New Mexican climates, and the other accessories implied. It may be that Camp Cody will not suffer in the comparison.

"One of the easiest things in the world is to breed and foster a spirit of complaint. Dissatisfaction, openly expressed, may and often does spread like wild fire. Letters written home, harmless enough in themselves, may be too seriously interpreted, the real or imaginary grievance discussed by friends and neighbors and in the papers, and the results may be a deluge of misinformed opinion back home, letters of condolence, and visitations by investigating committees until we ourselves may become fully persuaded that we are martyrs of the War Department, destined to waste our youthful lives upon the deserts of New Mexico. Similarly self-deluded martyrs have been known before. But we must not allow ourselves to be tricked thus into inefficiency.

"The War Department knows we are here at Camp Cody. The Inspector General's office has subjected us to a minute and searching criticism. This report, favorable or otherwise, has been turned into the War Department; and when we sail will depend, in a measure, on the report. If we are disappointed to-day, let us see to it that we shall not be to-morrow, for we have not only our own interest to consider in desiring to cross on the earliest possible day. Each unnecessary day that we remain in training at Camp Cody only prolongs the war.

"The spirit of dissatisfaction which wastes its energies in complaints and listlessness is a direct aid to the enemy. The soldier's oath should raise him above the temptation."

The regimental rifle shooting competition in the 34th Division National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., which included rapid fire at 100, 200 and 300 yards, and also shooting at 600 yards, open to teams of ten men, was won by the 132d Infantry team, of which Captain Elsworth was team captain. The scores of the other teams were: 135th Infantry team, Captain Parkhill, 574; 109th Ammunition Train team, Captain Geiger, 549; the 109th Engineers Train team, Captain Greene, 538. The competitors included commissioned officers as well as enlisted men. The four Infantry regiments have completed five courses in the School of Sniping. In the first course the relative standings for percentages were: 133d Infantry, 70 per cent.; 135th Infantry, 63.33 per cent.; 136th Infantry, 54.4 per cent.; 134th Infantry, no report. In the fourth course the standing was as follows: 135th Infantry, 83.33 per cent.; 134th Infantry, 70.23 per cent.; 136th Infantry, 78.88 per cent.; 133d Infantry, 60.9 per cent. The fifth course was for officers only and the standing was as follows: 135th Infantry, 86.5 per cent.; 136th Infantry, 83.4 per cent.; 134th Infantry, 82.5 per cent.; 133d Infantry, 77 per cent.

The number of sick per thousand for the camp as a whole, for Friday, March 15, 1918, was 33.01. The percentage among the different organizations was as follows: 109th Field Signal Battalion, 14.7; 126th Field Artillery, 15.5; 125th Field Artillery, 19; 127th Field Artillery, 23; 109th Ammunition Train, 24.5; 109th Hors. Train and M.P., 24.7; 125th Machine Gun Battalion, 25.7; 127th Machine Gun Battalion, 26.7; 109th Engineers, 29.1; 109th Sanitary Train, 30.6; 133d Infantry, 30.7; 109th Supply Train, 33.3; Remount Depot No. 326, 35.1; 136th Infantry, 37; 126th Machine Gun Battalion, 39.2; 134th Infantry, 39.7; 135th Infantry, 46.1.

Samples of chocolate candies put up by a Philadelphia candy firm, says an official bulletin, secured at

(Continued on page 1100.)

The "D-D" KHAKI WATCH

PRESTIGE WALTHAM MOVEMENT ACCURACY

ALWAYS SOLD IN THIS BOX.

Avoid imitation by securing the "Khaki" box.

The individual parts of case and movement are marked on every box.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

"The Watch in the Trenches"

which explains why there are barrels of discarded watches at the front, that are out of commission and cannot be repaired.

Every man in the service wants the watch that will stand by him through thick and thin. The "D-D" Khaki Watch has proved its superiority by actual test on the wrists of officers and soldiers at the front. Its every feature is important.

NON-INFLAMMABLE UNBREAKABLE GLASS—Protects the watch—cannot break or crack—is not a Nitro-Cellulose product, which is dangerous. The only unbreakable glass held safe by Double Clinched Bezel. Pat. Sept. 11, 1917.

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PATENTED CLASP.

NO BUCKLE, NO EYELETS.

SLIPS OVER HAND AS A LOOP.

"CRAVENETTE" FINISHED

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STRONGER THAN LEATHER.

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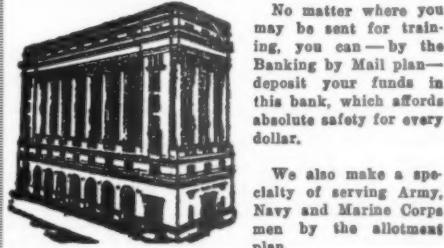
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Vogel's bench-made military boots have the endorsement of experienced army officers. Made as you order them to your requirements and measurements at these prices:

Tan Russia Calf	\$25
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Write for Booklet and self-measurement blank.

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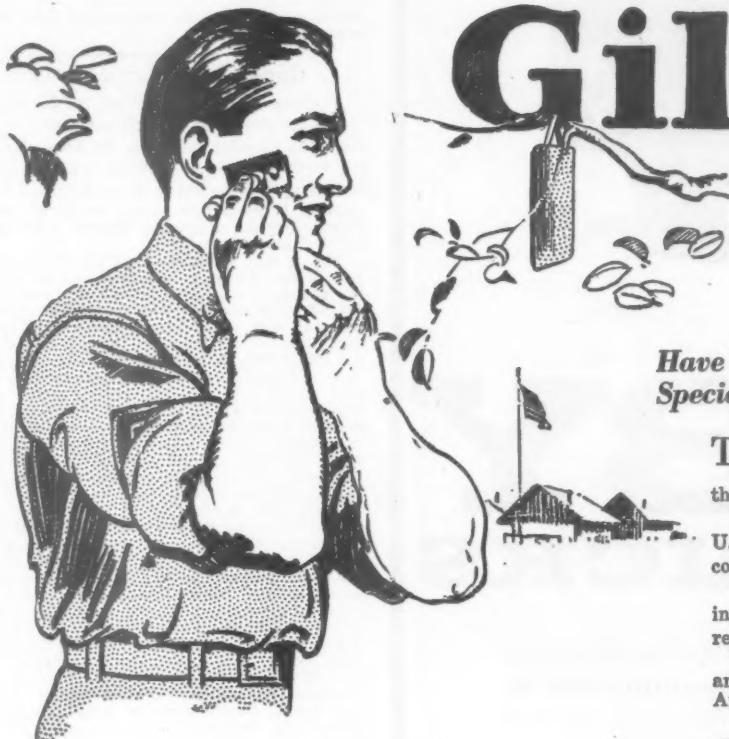
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Gillette Safety Razor

*Have You Seen the New Gillettes
Specially Designed for the Fighting Man?*

THESE models were designed by members of the Gillette Organization who have seen service with the Colors and know what the soldier is up against.

Hundreds of officers and men are buying them—the U. S. Service Set in metal case, and the new Khaki-covered sets for Uncle Sam's soldiers and officers.

The Gillette is the one razor for the man who is doing things—the one razor with world-wide use and reputation.

When a man wants new Blades he can get them at any Post Exchange or Y. M. C. A. Hut—here in America or Overseas.

Our Paris Office carries stocks—is constantly supplying the American Expeditionary Forces. Gillette Safety Razors and Blades on sale everywhere in France, England, Italy and the Eastern battle fronts.

Only One Razor Measures Up to The Soldier's Needs

THE first thing a man learns in the Service is the meaning of the word "Attention!" Snap, precision—doing things on the jump—clean and right the first time.

Everything in his life brings him to the Gillette. There are more Gillettes in the packs and pockets of Uncle Sam's Boys than of all other razors put together.

And this holds good for all the Allied Armies and Navies on all the battle fronts of Europe and the East, from the first gun fired in the World War.

It's not alone the quality of the Gillette Shave—the Gillette service whether the water is hot or cold—the way it has solved thousands of times every shaving problem that any man can put up to it—its soothing, bracing effect on the

sunburned or wind-sore skin.

There's the simplicity of it. Its freedom from strops, hones, clutter and mess. The saving of time and motion. Blades always sharp, always ready. No strops or hones to clutter up the kit.

Everything a man needs for his shaving complete in one compact little unit that tucks away in his kit or his pocket—and No Stropping, No Honing.

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Many features that today are recognized as standard and necessary to the best performance of a motor truck, were first found on the Denby.

The internal-gear axle, the Hotchkiss drive, heavy flexible frame, long flat springs, complete enclosure of all parts, positive gravity feed under all conditions, and the use of oil instead of grease for general lubrications—all these were on the first Denby built.

Improvements and refinements have been, and will be made from time to time as experience and development work dictate, but the hardest tests of years of service have shown the correctness of the basic Denby design.

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Moleskin Cloth, Leather and Leatherette coats that are WINDPROOF, WATERPROOF and WEARPROOF, with DETACHABLE linings of "NUFLEECE," that new fabric which has all the warmth and durability of sheepskin, but is light in weight, pliable, odorless and SANITARY.

Linings of Olive Drab NUFLEECE which can be attached to any Officer's Raincoat, any length or size, Ready for immediate delivery.

SAMPLES GLADLY SUBMITTED

SANITARY-KNIT FABRIC CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

34TH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

(Continued from page 1188.)

exchanges of another camp, upon analysis disclosed 0.2 grams of finely powdered glass. Candies of this firm have been withdrawn from sale by the exchanges above referred to and the firm has been notified. The first intimation of anything of this nature usually comes from men in the habit of purchasing certain brands of candy, and exchange officers should be constantly on the alert for such complaints, and report same promptly.

HORSE SHOW AT CAMP FURLONG.

Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M., March 26, 1918. A horse show was recently conducted by the 2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, at Camp Furlong, the occasion being the closing course of training taken by a group of officers recently attached to the regiment. There was competition between this group, locally known as the 13th Squad, and the remaining officers of the squadron which aroused much interest.

The events included jumping, both gymnastic, form and broad; Cossack and Roman riding, rescue and relay racing, a saber exhibition and a mounted wrestling match. The jumping was of excellent quality, especially when it was taken into consideration that with slight exception the mounts were troop horses. Much credit is due Mart. See, N.A., who acted as instructor in equitation to the new officers. The riders exhibited a boldness and ability which reflects much credit on the instruction. The Cossack race and mounted wrestling match aroused much excitement among the onlookers, of whom there was a large number, including 12th Cavalry and 24th Infantry officers and ladies, townspeople. Col. George E. Stockle, who was present with Mrs. Stockle and the Misses Stockle, expressed himself as being much pleased with the conduct of the horse show.

The 13th Squad team scored 72 points; the other-officers team 26. The individual summary of points, recorded by Lieut. Coleman Eckle, Cav. R.C., as clerk of the show, was as follows: Lieut. DeSauzaure, 16; Lieut. Smith, 15½; Lieut. Robbins, 9; Lieut. Brown, 6½; Capt. McDonald, 7½; Capt. F. B. Shipp, 5; Lieut. Leask, 5; Lieut. Palmer, 5; Capt. Price, 3½; Lieut. Johnson, 3; Lieut. Barry, 3; Lieut. Wood, 3; Lieut. Thomas, 3; Capt. Reardon, 2; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 1; wrestling, 13th Squad, 10; total, 98.

Events and winners of firsts were: Gymnastic jumping, Lieut. Palmer; ladies jumping, Mrs. Eckle; relay race, Lieut. Smith; form jumping, Lieut. Leask; Roman race, Lieut. Brown; form jumping (in pairs), Lieuts. Robbins and DeSauzaure; rescue race, Capt. Price and McDonald; broad jumps, Lieut. DeSauzaure; saber exercise, Capt. McDonald; Cossack race, Lieut. Smith; wrestling match, 13th Squad team.

CAMP GORDON.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., March 29, 1918. The officers of the 319th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Gordon, entertained at a tea-dance Wednesday at the Officers' Club. The officers of the regiment who acted as hosts were: Col. W. G. Pease; Capts. Michael H. Screws, John A. Meyers, James B. Garber, Arthur L. Dasher, Jr., Edward G. Hunter, Lee R. Brown, Alonzo F. Keith, Chester M. Clark and DeWitt T. Peavy; Lieuts. Stephen F. Mitchell, Allen F. Montague, Franklin C. Russell, Jr., Edward L. Gilder, Gordon T. Freeman, S.C. Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Cronyn have returned to their home in Montreal, Canada, after spending their honeymoon in Atlanta at the Georgian Terrace. Captain Cronyn is a member of the Royal Flying Corps. Capt. and Mrs. George Speer, of the Canadian expeditionary forces, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Speer in Ansley Park. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Gilligan, Thomas M. Cavender, Arthur B. Meyers, Francis A. Cox, James Russell, Charles L. Thomas, Irving M. Engle, William W. Houseal, Thomas R. Phillips, James L. Boyd, Cecil L. Alexander and John W. Harrell.

Major and Mrs. Hazzard, Major and Mrs. Roy Dorsey, of Camp Sevier, who have been guests of Governor and Mrs. Dorsey at the executive mansion, have returned to Greenville, S.C. Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Cronyn have returned to their home in Montreal, Canada, after spending their honeymoon in Atlanta at the Georgian Terrace. Captain Cronyn is a member of the Royal Flying Corps. Capt. and Mrs. George Speer, of the Canadian expeditionary forces, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Speer in Ansley Park. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Gilligan, Thomas M. Cavender, Arthur B. Meyers, Francis A. Cox, James Russell, Charles L. Thomas, Irving M. Engle, William W. Houseal, Thomas R. Phillips, James L. Boyd, Cecil L. Alexander and John W. Harrell.

Major and Mrs. Elijah Martindale and Miss Mary Martha Martindale have returned from Anniston, Ala.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., March 31, 1918. Gov. James P. Goodrich, of Indiana, and Mrs. Goodrich, accompanied by the Governor's official staff, visited this camp March 28. They were shown a brigade of Indiana troops in review, and then were taken to the base hospital and to the rifle range. Returning, Governor Goodrich was introduced at the Liberty Theater by Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, division commander. Governor Goodrich assured the Indiana troops of the unwavering loyalty of the people at home. Inspection of the field kitchen, infantry school of arms, hand grenade, rifle grenade and machine-gun fighting and a gas attack proved an enjoyable part of the program. The Governor went from here to Hattiesburg, Miss., to review the Indiana troops there. While at the rifle range Governor Goodrich sent a message by carrier pigeon, and also one by radio, to General Hale. This message expressed the admiration of the Indiana executive for the troops and general excellence of this camp.

Regiment of Indiana and Kentucky presented a motor ambulance to the Lincoln division this afternoon. Gov. A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, and his staff attended. Robert T. Crowe, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, acted as master of ceremonies. Col. W. L. Pyles, commander of the base hospital, was made the recipient of the gift on behalf of the Government.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schults, who has been commander of the 334th Regiment, left last week for Del Rio, Texas, having been transferred to the Cavalry. He was succeeded in command of the 334th by Lieut. Col. James A. Hansen, who has been commandant of the Officers' Training School here. Before his departure Colonel Schults was guest of honor at a farewell dinner attended by Brigadier Gen. D. D. Devon, Lieutenant Colonel Halstead, and all the captains of the 334th.

Major Robert M. Yerkes, of Washington, chief of the Government psychological department, visited Camp Zachary Taylor last week. He received reports of the examination of over 5,000 recruits within four days, and went over plans for an extension of the work here. The recent tests have afforded an excellent means of assisting the Personnel Office in placing the new men to the best advantage. Major General Hale, commander of the 34th Division, returned a few days ago from a visit to his home in Illinois. While there he visited Camp Grant at Rockford.

The past two days have been busy ones for the 159th Depot Brigade, which has been receiving another increment of the first draft, including both whites and negroes, most of the men coming from Indiana.

Ground ideally adapted for the purposes of an artillery range, acquired by the Government at West Point, Ky., a distance of about twenty-five miles from here, will be put in use on April 5. It is said that this is one of the best ranges in the entire country.

try. The camp has been established two miles from the town of West Point. Numerous storehouses have been constructed, and officers and men assigned to duty from the 325th and 326th Field Artillery mainly. Every effort has been made to reproduce actual field conditions with fidelity.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 1, 1918.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Stevens and Lieut. Harry De Clerque, of the Tank Service, N.A., took place on Tuesday at the home of the bride, Greenwood avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Sutter, sister of the bride, was her only attendant, and her brother, Mr. Edward Stevens, gave her in marriage. The bride's gown was of white satin with pearl trimming; the veil, put on with a band of pearls, was most becoming. After a short honeymoon Lieut. and Mrs. De Clerque will go to Gettysburg, where the groom is to be stationed.

Col. C. C. Clark, who for the past four years has been in the Q.M. Corps, with station in Chicago, left on Monday to join his regiment, the 47th Infantry, at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Clark and family will have a house at Fort Sheridan for the summer. Colonel Morrow is expected home from France this week. Mrs. Morrow and Miss Morrow are leaving shortly to join him in New York.

Colonel Wescott arrived this week for a short visit with his wife and family. Mrs. Roach left on Saturday for Chickamauga to join Colonel Roach.

Mrs. Moffett has gone to South Dakota to visit her mother. Mrs. O'Brien, wife of Major O'Brien, who has spent the winter in Chicago with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Folds, left last week to join her husband, who is attached to the Signal Corps, National Army, at Atlanta.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES.

Battle Creek, Mich., March 25, 1918.

Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy, wife of Major General Kennedy, arrived last week and is living at the Post Tavern. The officers of the Quartermaster Corps and Ordnance Department gave a very delightful dance at Kellogg Social Hall on March 15. Mrs. Burdon, wife of Captain Burdon of the Machine Gun Battalion, has returned from a short visit to Detroit. Charming in each and every detail was the dinner-dance given last week by the officers of the 380th Field Artillery at the Athelstan Club. Spring flowers and Japanese lanterns were used for decorations. Fortunately, too, as owing to the flood here, the electric power plant was out of commission that particular night, so there were no electric lights and the lanterns were very useful as well as ornamental.

30TH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison, N.A. colonel Infantry, U.S.A.), at present in command of the 30th Division, composed of the National Guard of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, in camp at Greenville, S.C., announces under date of March 26 that the name "Old Hickory Division" is selected for the 30th Division from the names suggested. It best exemplifies, he says, the sturdy fighting qualities of soldiers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, who comprise the vast majority of the personnel of the division.

"Old Hickory" was the affectionate nickname of Andrew Jackson, famous American general of the War of 1812. He was born in 1767. While both North and South Carolina claim him as a native son, it is certain that he studied law at Salisbury, N.C.; and while yet under twenty years of age he was admitted to the bar as attorney and counselor, and in 1788 was appointed public prosecutor in the region now forming the state of Tennessee. In 1796 he was elected to Congress, and in 1797 to the United States Senate, from which body he resigned the following year. From 1798 to 1804 he was judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. He was again elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee in 1823. He was later President of the United States for eight consecutive years. His life was a stormy one, but, taken all in all, "Old Hickory" Jackson was one of the most commanding personalities in American history. It is his indomitable fighting qualities, as shown particularly at the battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, that this division will emulate. The military history of the ancestors of the soldiers of this division give every reason for the world to expect great things of their sons.

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

For three days of last week all work at Camp Devens, Mass., except that of the special schools, was suspended while the entire camp devoted itself to spring cleaning. The result is a smooth and immaculate camp ground, free from unsightly and unsanitary accumulations of rubbish. Nearly 3,000 new men from the second draft arrived in camp last week. The routine of examination and quartering, which has all been newly systematized, went through like clockwork, and the men are already practically fitted into the camp life. The 33d Engineers have received 1,500 recruits from Minnesota.

On March 25 target practice with three-inch guns was begun on the artillery range. On Saturday the new Browning automatic rifles were fired for the first time. Over one hundred officers were on the range; and Major General Hodges fired the first shot.

On March 30 two cross-country runs were held, including men from practically every organization in camp excepting the Depot Brigade. Nearly 3,000 men took part in both races. Corp. John G. Brooks, Battery B, 301st F.A., won the first, covering the course of two and one-half miles in seventeen minutes, forty-six seconds. Corp. L. Abbott, Co. A, 317th Field Signal Battalion, won the second in twenty-two minutes.

Col. Percy W. Arnold has been assigned to the command of the 301st Headquarters Trains and Military Police. Major Channing Frothingham has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and placed in command of the Base Hospital. Major John J. Dowling is detached from the Base Hospital and placed in command of Base Hospital No. 7. Major Walter H. Neill, 303d Inf., is transferred to the 313th Cavalry at Del Rio, Texas. Major Cecil Stewart replaces Major Neill as acting division inspector. Major Frederick W. Albert, 33d Engrs., has been transferred to the 516th Engineers at Camp Gordon. Major Oliver Schoonmaker is transferred from the 301st Supply Train to the 303d Infantry. Capt. Robert L. Whipple, 301st Engrs., is promoted to the rank of major. Major S. C. Fielden, Jr., has been assigned as division sanitary inspector.

GUAM.

Island of Guam, January, 1918.

Items from the Island of Guam in the Pacific in the Guam News-Letter for January include the following:

Mrs. Paul engineered a rainy night drive to Camp Barnett on Jan. 6 for Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Dr. and Mrs. Howard and the driver, Civil Engineer Paul, with the top down. Upon return to Agana after the shower the top was raised. Mrs. Paul took off her shoes so that she had an advantage over the others in first aid for drowning. On Jan. 6 the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Piscataqua and Ensign Holmes gave a delightful luncheon on the quarterdeck for Major and Mrs. Manwaring and Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz. Major and Mrs. Manwaring entertained at dinner for Med. Instr. and Mrs. M. K. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Howard and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul.

At the Evening Bridge Club on Jan. 7 Mrs. Rose, Captain Thing, Captain Mitchell and Paymaster Rose were winners. Mrs. Rose was hostess for the evening. Mr. Goodale, Mr. Merchant, Lieutenants Brooks and Smith took a chance at the fishing at Merizo. The members of the party had a very enjoyable time, but did not catch many fish. However, they learned a great deal, including new and strange methods of catching bait. The prize-winners of the Evening Bridge Club on Dec. 17 were Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Mitchell and Dr. Guinan. Mrs. Mitchell acted as hostess.

Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner at Government House on Dec. 20 Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Mr.

MARMON 34

Advanced Engineering

The Service Car For Commissioned Officers

Advanced engineering has given the Marmon the qualities that a military officer seeks in a car for active service.

Through scientific design we have eliminated 1290 parts, reduced the weight 1100 pounds and increased the tire mileage 40 to 50 percent, and the mileage from gasoline, 50 to 75 percent.

By its trip across the American continent—3476 miles—in five days 18½ hours, this car demonstrated its fitness for severe, military duties.

Where speed is vital the Marmon will travel more than a mile a minute.

Its automatic lubrication makes it the simplest car to take care of that is known.

It is light, nimble, quick and obedient and excels for comfort because of its celebrated roadability due to the minimum unsprung weight, perfect balance and low center of gravity.

The Marmon Cars already in the service have proved the Marmon's fitness in the face of any traveling condition and in the performance of any duty.

NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY

Established 1851 : INDIANAPOLIS

Goodale and Mr. Merchant, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained at an attractive dinner for Major and Mrs. Manwaring and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot on Dec. 22. Paymaster McGee had as dinner guests Mr. Goodale, Mr. Merchant and Mr. Edwards on Dec. 24.

Captain Thing was very happily surprised early in the month when he received his orders to return to the States. Capt. and Mrs. Thing have made many friends in Guam, all of whom will be sorry to see them leave. Captain Thing will have to turn over to his relief and will not be able to get away until the February transport.

Captain Engr. and Mrs. Paul were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot at luncheon in Sumay on Jan. 9. Major and Mrs. Manwaring gave a dinner-bridge on Jan. 11 for Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon and Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson.

High scores were made by Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Dr.

and Mrs. Howard and Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon were guests at an enjoyable dinner at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Thing on Jan. 12. On Jan. 14 Mrs. Thing was hostess at the Evening Bridge Club, at which the winners were Major Manwaring, Dr. Harry Johnson and Dr. Guinan.

Paymaster Rose didn't have a chance to forget his birthday this year. Mrs. Rose prepared a splendid surprise for him on Dec. 24 in the way of a birthday party. The stringed orchestra brought forth all the dancers and they were loath to quit even to partake of the generous refreshments. On Christmas night

Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson. Dr. and Mrs. Guinan entertained at dinner on Christmas day for Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Dr. Schmidt and Lieutenant Brooks. On Dec. 28 Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot entertained at luncheon aboard the transport. Their guests were Mrs. Lafrenz, Mrs. Mitchell, Dr. Schmidt and Lieut. J. T. Smith.

On Dec. 29 the Saturday Morning Reading Club spent the morning at Mrs. Thing's. On Dec. 31 Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz entertained at an enjoyable dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Thing, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Rose, Lieutenants Brooks and Smith. It being New Year's eve the guests came in hard-luck costumes, which added greatly to the liveliness of the dinner. The party adjourned to Major and Mrs. Manwaring's to complete the evening. New Year's eve Dr. and Mrs. Howard and Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon were guests at dinner of Dr. and Mrs. Guinan. On Dec. 31 Mr. Edwards' home at Piti was the scene of an enjoyable dinner, at which Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Baer, Miss Gale and Mr. Merchant were present.

On New Year's eve Dorn Hall was the scene of a fancy dress ball given by the Guam Social Club. There was any amount of life and color to the party, which lasted until the new year had started on its course. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell were guests for a few days at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot in Sumay.

The "Ironclad-Exide" Battery puts real power into Industrial Trucks

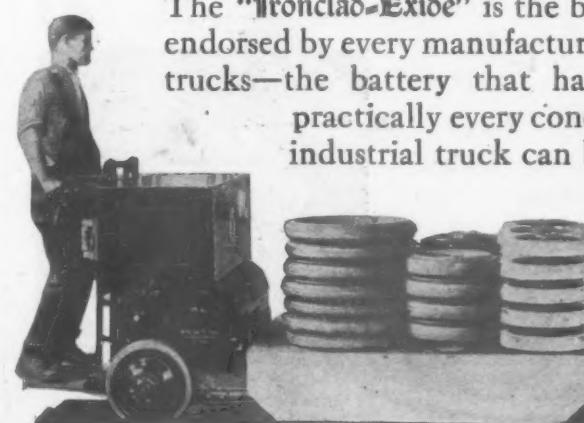
—power that is dependable, that is adequate to the work demanded of it day after day, week after week.

The "Ironclad-Exide" is the battery that is used and endorsed by every manufacturer of electric industrial trucks—the battery that has proved its worth in practically every condition under which the industrial truck can be operated.

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TRADE MARK FACE

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

It is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army that Pvt. William E. Crisp, Headquarters Company, 317th Field Art., who is held by the civil authorities at Asheville, N.C., charged with murder in the first degree, must remain in the custody of the civil authorities and be tried by them upon the charge now pending against him. On Jan. 22, 1918, while on furlough to his home in Graham county, N.C., in an altercation Crisp shot and killed Lawrence Edwards. Papers in reference indicate that Crisp started the quarrel which resulted in the killing of Edwards and he was arrested and is in jail at Asheville. Crisp requested the United States Attorney to have his case removed upon habeas corpus to the United States Court. The Judge Advocate General in his opinion holds that the War Department does not regard Crisp as having been in the performance of any military duty at the time of the altercation which resulted in the death of Edwards and it is therefore proper that he should be left in the hands of the civil authorities for trial.

A detective who arrested and delivered to the military authorities an alleged deserter upon erroneous information from The Adjutant General's Office that the man was wanted as a deserter may be paid his actual expenses, but the usual reward cannot be paid, the Judge Advocate General holds. Detective H. C. Parkinson, of Philadelphia, arrested Raymon W. Swartzbaugh as a deserter on Feb. 20 and notified The Adjutant General's Office that he had the man under arrest charged with being a deserter from Fort Myer, Va., and asked if he was still wanted as a deserter, as stated in a reward circular. The Adjutant General replied that the soldier was still a deserter and amenable to arrest. But when the man was delivered at Washington Barracks it was ascertained that he was not subject to military control as he was discharged from the Army April 5, 1916, on account of having been convicted and sentenced in a civil court.

The question whether the appointment of an Army field clerk prior to the date the draft quotas were fixed can be credited as a part of the quota under the Selective Service Act for the state from which he comes is answered in the negative by the Judge Advocate General. The case was that of John T. O'Neil, a registrant in Boston, Mass., who was appointed an Army field clerk and entered on duty Aug. 23, 1917. Massachusetts authorizes payment out of public monies of a stipulated sum each month for each man carried as a part of the quota of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Judge Advocate holds that "the quotas for the various states were fixed by the Provost Marshal General at Washington as of June 30, 1917, and the draft made by the local boards was made and credit taken for men who had entered the military Service prior to and including June 30, 1917. O'Neil entered the military Service prior to the date the quotas were fixed; was not included in the credit given to the state from which he came. If he had, after that date, been drawn and certified to his local board under the Selective Service Regulations and then received the appointment as an Army field clerk, The Adjutant General of the Army would have furnished his local board with three copies of the order of appointment and his State would have received credit for him."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

A marine gunner in the U.S. Marine Corps with the rank of warrant officer in the Navy is entitled to ten percent. increase of pay for foreign shore service under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1917, according to a recent decision of the Auditor, which makes an original construction on this point and is approved by the Comptroller.

The Chief of Engineers of the Army is not permitted to use funds appropriated under "Engineer Operations in the Field, 1918," for the alteration of the temporary office buildings in Henry Park, Washington, for the use of the Engineer department now in the State, War and Navy Building. The Comptroller states "the Engineer offices to be moved there (Henry Park) are a part of the Executive Department, the War Department, and cannot be considered a part of the "Engineer Operations in the Field" to authorize the use of that appropriation for the work in question."

That the provision in Naval Appropriations acts authorizing the payment of commutation of heat and light are not thoroughly understood is the inference to be drawn from a recent decision of the Comptroller as to the claim of a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy for allowances for light and heat for a stated period. The Comptroller points out that the provision in the appropriations acts above mentioned "do not change the basic law which authorizes only the heat and light actually necessary." He continues: "Payment is authorized of the commuted value of the heat and light actually necessary only. Congress has not authorized the payment of fixed amounts as commutation of heat and light to officers of the different grades and ranks, respectively, as it has done in the case of commutation of quarters. The amount authorized to be paid as officer's heat and light allowances depends not only upon his rank, but also upon the number of rooms he actually occupied and the number of rooms he was entitled to occupy by virtue of his rank. Payments made on account of heat and light are in the nature of reimbursements rather than money allowances fixed by law, and the officer's rights with respect thereto depend upon his actual occupancy of the quarters, his rank, and the circumstances and conditions existing at the time the quarters are occupied. An officer occupying quarters is entitled to heat and light in kind only." In this connection we recall a decision from the same office in which an allowance for heat for an officer living on the Island of Guam was not granted owing to the fact that in the circumstances of his case heat was not necessary.

Concrete emplacements for mounting anti-aircraft guns are to be constructed in various sections of New York city as a part of the general scheme of protecting the city from possible enemy air raids. Contracts for the work have been awarded by the War Department to the White Fireproof Construction Company of No. 286 Fifth avenue. The work is under the direction of Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., in charge of the defensive works of the eastern and southern entrances of New York harbor.

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NOTES OF THE ARMY.

General Officers Commanding National Guard.

It has been ascertained upon good authority that when the reports of the medical examinations of general officers of the National Army who were appointed from the National Guard are announced it will show that there are three additional vacancies in the grade of major general and five additional vacancies in the grade of brigadier general in the National Army. There is much interest manifested regarding the selection to fill the vacancies that now exist. Since the process of weeding out the general officers of the National Army there have been no nominations to fill the vacancies, but the military conditions in all the divisions of the two branches would indicate that announcement of selections may be expected at any time.

Officers Not Eligible for Foreign Service.

The special orders sent out from The Adjutant General's office of the Army show that the process of selecting out officers because they are not considered eligible for foreign service, or for other reasons, continues with unabated energy and a number of Regular Army officers who have been serving with the National Army in advanced grades have been sent back to their former grade in the Regular Service. It is understood, however, that not all of the officers who have been re-assigned to the Regular Army in their old grades have been found unfit for promotion as a result of physical examination. It may be stated that some of these officers have completed the special duty for which they were assigned with the National Army and many of them were needed in the Regular units which were short of field officers.

The policy of the War Department to keep such officers at home as are not physically or temperamentally fit for foreign service is being rigidly carried out and reports are being received regularly from division commanders regarding the qualifications of the officers under their command. If an officer does not measure up to every requirement nothing counts in his favor, and the disappointment of some of those who have been notified that they will not be sent on foreign service is great. The feeling of uncertainty over securing assignment to overseas duty has created much uneasiness among officers who have been on duty in the bureaus at Washington. As one of them recently expressed it, "none of us knows where the lightning will strike next time."

Drilling Reserve Ordnance Officers.

Realizing the fact that a large percentage of the Reserve officers now on duty in the Ordnance Department have had little or no military training Brig. Gen. C. B. Wheeler, U.S.A., Acting Chief of Ordnance, has issued orders requiring each week certain periods of tactical instruction under the direction of a Regular Army officer. The Reserve officers, many of whom were made officers because of their mechanical and technical knowledge, have responded to the new order with great enthusiasm and are proving apt pupils. There are about two thousand Ordnance Reserve officers on duty in Washington and one of the instructors was heard to remark at the end of the first lesson in saluting that he had never realized how many ways there were of saluting which were incorrect.

Change in Collar Insignia.

The War Department has formally approved a collar device for officers serving on special assignments. Offi-

cers who have been designated for such duty have been authorized to wear a disk bearing the coat of arms of the United States. The new device is flat and is of dull bronze. To express it in a homely way the new device is not unlike a flattened regulation button.

Corps and Army Artillery Units.

New tables of organization are being prepared for the units of the corps and army artillery, for which the personnel is furnished by the Coast Artillery Corps. No grades for enlisted men will be included therein which are not now authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army. The appointing powers of regimental commanders in such units will be the same for all enlisted grades authorized in the tables of organization for these units, as is now the case for coast defense commanders. Enlisted specialists will be appointed and warrants furnished in the manner now prescribed.

New Camp Names.

The Secretary of War has decided that the camp at Gettysburg, Pa., which is to be used by the Tank Service as a mobilization, concentration and training camp, is named "Camp Colt" in honor of Samuel Colt, who in 1835 patented the first revolver.

The reservation at Colgate, Baltimore, Md., will be officially known as "Camp Holabird," in honor of Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Quartermaster General of the Army from July 1, 1883, to June 16, 1890. Colgate is a new port of embarkation.

Mental Responsibility of Offenders.

The Secretary of War has given direction that whenever general court charges are preferred against an enlisted man a statement from the man's company commander as to his opinion of the mental responsibility of the offender, also a statement of the surgeon for the organization to which the man belongs, based on personal examination of the man, as to the mental condition of the accused, both with regard to mental diseases and mental defectiveness, will accompany the statement of testimony to be expected from witnesses.

THE AIRPLANE SITUATION.

Recent attacks made in Congress have created a feeling in some sections that the airplane situation is in a most unsatisfactory condition, but the facts show conclusively that there is much real ground for congratulation. At the same time there is no question that the public has been led to expect too much from that branch of the war activities. The Aircraft Board has met with obstacles of many kinds and it has not been able for a number of reasons to meet the anticipated production figures. All suggestions that the Liberty motor is a failure are erroneous, for the motor has stood every test and the best qualified officers of both the Army and the Navy hold that the Liberty motor has done all that was promised, and more in a great many respects. That it is not adapted to the one-seater type of airplane is recognized; it is too powerful for the accepted type of one-seater plane and while a one-seater of sufficient rigidity to withstand its requirements can be built, there is no vital necessity for it when the lighter motors can be obtained in sufficient quantities. The Liberty motor has been tried out in the two-seater planes and there is no better motor in existence for a plane of that type.

There is no truth in the statement that it is not the intention of the Aircraft Board to manufacture and send abroad any war planes and the Senator who made that assertion probably had in mind that the board had not been in a position to deliver war planes up to the present time. It is the purpose of the board to manufacture and to send abroad two-seater war planes in quantities and the planes will be of the most efficient type. The board will also send planes of heavier type manufactured here and equipped with motors that will drive them with such power that there need be little apprehension of failure. Most of the planes supplied have been of the training or practice type and machines of this type are essential, for all of the fastest and most perfect battle and combat planes will be useless if there is not a sufficient number of trained aviators to use them. The board anticipated the possibility of delays caused by matters beyond their control which might delay deliveries of the planes asked for by General Pershing, and contracted with plants abroad for the delivery of various types in sufficient quantity to meet that need. There was every reason to believe that the planes would be ready when called for, but there have been serious delays in production in the overseas plants as well as in those in this country.

The statement was made in Washington recently that 30,000,000 of the 60,000,000 feet of spruce timber needed by the Government for the construction of airplanes this year had been cut, and that the entire quantity needed will be in the Government plants before July 1. The spruce situation has been one of the most serious problems that the board has been compelled to contend with, and there is every indication that it has been met and settled for the present. Figures as to quantity production are not being given out, but the feeling of optimism over the airplane outlook is growing daily.

Is it not about time that prompt and vigorous measures were taken by the United States Government to suppress such disloyal meetings as that held in Carnegie Hall in New York city on March 31? At this meeting Great Britain, one of our Allies, was openly denounced by well-known agitators and revolution in Ireland was

advocated. Some of the speakers have been charged previously with disloyal utterances against the United States. To allow such seditious meetings to be held is aiding the enemy, and the disloyal agitators should be quashed so effectively that it will be impossible for them to preach treason again during the war.

ADDITIONS TO OUR SHIPPING.

The U.S. Shipping Board exceeded its launching program in March by 52,000 tons, but fell behind in its schedule of completed ships, owing to difficulty in obtaining steel plates. Figures given out at the board's offices on March 30 showed that thirty-six ships, of 272,786 tons, were launched, and twenty, of 162,200 tons, were completed and delivered. The board has also agreed to permit private capital to construct in Oregon shipyards 150 wooden ships of 3,000 tons, each equipped with Diesel engines and sails, which will be used in the Pacific trade, including trade with China, in materials necessary to the war. Yards in which the Emergency Fleet Corporation has no contracts will be used for the construction of the new type of vessels, and, while they will contribute to the war needs by bringing supplies from the Orient and releasing larger ships for transatlantic service, the work will not be permitted to interfere with the big Government program. The ships are to sail under the American flag. It is not proposed to commandeer them unless unforeseen circumstances arise. They will, however, be subject to Government charter rates.

Arrangements have now been made, as a result of the negotiations between the United States and Japanese shipbuilders, for the purchase of twelve Japanese ships of approximately 100,000 tons deadweight capacity, which will be added to the fleet of the United States Shipping Board within the next few months. All of the vessels are large modern steamers, of 6,000 tons or over with one exception, and none over two years old. Some indeed are still awaiting completion. Deliveries of the ships at American ports are to begin not later than May and to be finished in September, a progressively higher price per ton to be paid according to the month of delivery as a premium on early deliveries. In return for the sale of the ships the War Trade Board has agreed to deliver to the Japanese shipbuilders a corresponding amount of steel for shipbuilding, ton for ton against delivery of the ships. Further negotiations are in progress to secure from Japanese shipbuilders 350,000 additional tons of new construction, the ships to be built in return for new steel placed at the disposal of the builders by the War Trade Board. Recent editorials in such papers as the *Shimpo* of Tokio show an encouraging disposition to regard the furnishing of tonnage for Allied war needs in the light of a patriotic contribution to Allied war purposes, and with this spirit prevailing a quick and reasonably satisfactory result from these negotiations is hoped for.

In spite of the successes gained, the large area of terrain overrun and the great number of prisoners and war material captured, the enemy has been unable to force a decision, says the War Department's review of war operations for the week ending March 30. It continues: Though the Allies have been compelled to retire and the enemy has occupied some points of primary strategic importance, as long as the Allied armies are able to maneuver with the consistent unity and flexibility which they have shown during the engagements of the past week, so long will victory elude the enemy. However, as the German higher command has staked its fortunes on the success of the spring campaign of 1918, and is apparently determined to force a decision or prove to its own satisfaction that it is unable to do so, we must be prepared in case of his failure to obtain major results in the present theater of operations, that he will attempt further offensive assaults in adjacent areas. From a tactical standpoint, the most important event of the week has been French participation in the battle. French reserves have been hurried to the scene of action and are arrayed along the southern flank of the new salient which the enemy has pushed out, stretching from Barisis to Montdidier. Our own resources have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies and our divisions will be used if and when needed. Our troops are taking their places in other parts of the line thus relieving veteran French units for emergency service. Such of our troops as have received a sufficient amount of training will co-operate with the latter and in so far as they are able, will assume a share of the great burden now so valiantly borne by the French and British armies. In Siberia the important strategic center, Irkutsk, has fallen into the hands of the enemy and a hostile detachment believed to number approximately 20,000 is in full possession of the town.

In response to General Pershing's recent call for 5,000 carrier-pigeons, U.S. Marines at Paris Island, S.C., have undertaken a pigeon-raising campaign, and have secured 300 of the birds from the homes of various members of the Marine Corps. Starting with short flights on the island and increasing the distance to neighboring towns, plans are now being made for trial flights from Washington, D.C., to the camp. Meanwhile, although several have been lost in training, the carriers are rapidly increasing in numbers, and the Marines are hoping to be able to fill General Pershing's order by themselves, and in addition, sending the pigeons across the water already trained in their line of duty.

In an appreciation of the "sterling qualities of the American troops in France," Lieutenant Colonel Repington pays in the New York World this graceful compliment to the U.S. Regular Army officers that he and his brother officers in the British army have met in France: "The American old Army officer is a type who appeals to us most strongly, and wherever he has gone he has been not only welcome but has become as much a part of our army as though he belonged to it. Alert, dignified, modest and unassuming, he has conquered all hearts." Of General Pershing he writes: "Such men as General Pershing and Admiral Sims would do credit to any fighting service and any cause. Their calm judgment and good sense, their steady refusal to be rattled by anybody, and their rapid perception of the real conditions in this great contest have proved a real strength to us on many occasions. Their staffs, working amid unheard of difficulties, have been gradually adapting themselves and, more difficult still, adapting their organizations to the need of this present time. . . . Such men as Major General March, who has recently returned to Washington to place his experiences at the service of President Wilson, are among those who have our complete confidence, and we admire the excellent system of continually reinforcing the councils of the President with men fresh from the field."

Capt. Ansel G. Cook, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., in a plea for the more liberal treatment of nurses in war, said to a reporter of the San Antonio Express: "Everybody is remembered these days except the nurses. Nurses are underpaid and overworked. And they are not only going to be overworked from now on, but in the rush of things nurses are going to be neglected still more, and frequently mistreated. They are going to get very little out of life unless we do more for them. We see pictures of beautiful Red Cross nurses and imagine them to be the sweetest, most fortunate creatures in all the world. They are sweet and self-sacrificing. But they do not live the life depicted. It isn't nearly so ideal as any experienced nurse or physician with a hospital practice will tell you. We ought to do all we can to make the nurses happy. To begin with, they ought to get more money and time to themselves. Then they ought to have a more varied social life. When one lives all day, and frequently all night, among the sick and dying, it is not as inspiring as one inexperienced would think after a while." Dr. Cook is on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in charge of reclamation work for the Southern Department.

A process of welding the steel plates of the ships to be built at Hog Island and at other shipyards, instead of riveting, is under consideration by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, according to Francis T. Bowles, former Chief Constructor of the Navy. A British naval construction officer, Captain Caldwell, is now in Philadelphia for the purpose of instructing workmen at Hog Island and at other ship schools in the country in this method of shipbuilding, says Shipping. Mr. Bowles states that although the process of electric spot welding in shipbuilding is at yet only in the experimental stage, he thought the plan feasible. The Fleet Corporation now has a group of instructors at Schenectady, training them for use in this work at Hog Island. The corporation has arranged for the construction of machines for spot welding also but the extent to which it can be used is still in the experimental stage.

All airplanes manufactured in the United States for the Army and Navy will bear a red, white and blue bullseye of three concentric circles, similar to the insignia of Allied planes, on the wings, and vertical red, white and blue stripes on the rudders, according to an announcement of the Signal Corps of the Army on April 2. The specifications follow: Wings—Red circle with diameter approximately equal to chord (of wing), one blue circle with diameter two-thirds of chord, center white circle with diameter one-third of chord. Rudder—Vertical red, white and blue stripes, starting at rudder post. The above markings were adopted by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Aircraft Board on Jan. 11 and approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

The father of a young man now serving in a regiment of the Regular Army wishes to know why the Board of Education of New York city apparently discourages enlistment in the Army. His son, who was a teacher in a New York high school, received a letter from Arthur S. Somers, president of the board, saying: "I beg to advise you that I am in receipt of a communication from Mr. Grover A. Whalen, secretary to the Mayor, under date of March 22, 1918, stating that the Mayor disapproved on said date your application for permission to enlist in the United States Army." Our correspondent adds: "I don't know what to make of this, as this is a time when the youth of the country should be encouraged to serve their country."

The legislature of New Jersey recently did its duty nobly by creating an act providing for a nautical school to be carried on aboard a Government ship the same as those of New York and Massachusetts. But owing to no appropriation being provided Governor Edge vetoed the bill, saying it would not be possible to finance the project from moneys from any other state department. Had he earnestly desired that this institution should become permanent adjunct to the State, says the Marine Journal, it would have been much easier accomplished by his making it a law of the State and recommending an amendment carrying the appropriation at a future session of the legislature.

Medical officers at Camp Grant, Ill., announced on March 28 that in their opinion the reason Camp Grant has led all National Army cantonments in low death rate from pneumonia is that a new serum treatment for the disease has been employed there. The serum, it was said, is produced at the University of Chicago. Since the base hospital opened there have been only thirteen fatalities out of 170 cases of lobar pneumonia, a mortality of less than eight per cent. In civil communities the mortality from lobar pneumonia runs from forty to fifty per cent.

GENERAL BELL ON THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 29 to tell the members of the committee of the condition of the American Expeditionary Forces in France from information gained during his recent visit to our troops in that country. Incidentally General Bell touched on the morale of the French, British and American armies, on the German drive, and on the effect of age on Army officers. General Bell, who commanded the 77th Division of the National Army at Camp Upton, N.Y., left for France Dec. 4, and devoted forty-three days to studying conditions in France. He paid particular attention to the organization and work of the American Expeditionary Forces. He said he first visited the corps schools, the staff college and special schools, which he said were very comprehensive. Later he visited the 1st Division (Regular Army), which was occupying one of the sectors, the 2d (Regular Army), the 26th and 42d Divisions. He said some of the divisions he observed occupied sectors near the front in the vicinity of Verdun.

The artillery schools in France, he said, cover all types of training, especially methods of fire and fire control and methods of determining ranges. Some of the methods have never been known in warfare before. It is quite easy now, he said, to locate an enemy gun within an extremely short time. All maps of the fields of operation are exceedingly accurate. In most instances enemy guns are located in forests and behind farm buildings. Aviators help in locating the exact position of guns. As a result the guns are destroyed by concentrated fire or the enemy is compelled to move the gun. Photographs taken from 5,000 to 10,000 feet can be read accurately. Men in the air service who study the photographs can make out the trail of five men on the ground and can detect the difference between real guns and dummy guns. "Airplane developments are among the most scientific developments of the war," said the General.

"Have our troops everything to be desired in the way of equipment?" interjected Chairman Chamberlain.

"So far as I know," General Bell replied, "General Pershing's command is fully and completely equipped. I think there has been misapprehension concerning certain features of equipment. Certain portions of necessary equipment did not arrive in France with the troops because of the shortage of transportation."

Senator New: "What are you referring to, General?"

General Bell: "Animals, motor vehicles, transportation facilities generally. At first neither animals nor motor vehicles arrived as soon as the troops did. However, there was no pressing need at the time. Since then animals and motor trucks have been obtained."

Senator New: "Are not the American troops on the front equipped with artillery made in France?"

General Bell: "There is not the slightest doubt of it. General Pershing is making the most of all war devices."

Age of General Officers.

While General Bell was telling of the laborious work of visiting trenches knee-deep in mud, he said that this is one reason why the War Department is being so strict about the physical condition of generals going to France. "A general must inspect the trench," he said, "and it is laborious work."

"Would you approve," interrupted Chairman Chamberlain, "a policy to taking out of the Service generals who are sixty, sixty-five or even seventy years of age? The generals are the brains of the fighting men."

"Germany," said the General, "possesses the best general staff in the world. It is able to profit by retaining the service of a few rather old generals. I will change my statement by saying that Germany has one of the best general staffs. The test of war in the other armies, however, has demonstrated that, other things being equal, physical vigor is an asset so great in a general way that no country can afford to disregard it."

"To make my meaning clear I will use myself as an example. When I went to the Philippines in the Spanish-American War I do not suppose there was a better physical specimen than I was at the time. I was then forty-two years old. I could work an unlimited number of hours a day and I worked constantly in that tropical climate month in and month out without a day off duty. I have carried the marks ever since. I am still, in my opinion, in pretty fair physical condition, but if the Medical Board makes a report unfavorable and if my superiors determine that it is to the interest of the nation that I should serve in the United States instead of in France I will submit with good grace and will say nothing. I feel that it is the only soldierly thing for a soldier to do. But I shall regret it and shall continue to think that I could render more valuable service in France than I could render in the United States, because there are few officers who have had greater experience in actual warfare and in commanding large bodies of men. However, it is for the United States to decide whether I can render the best service. If it be not inappropriate, I should like to say that General Wood is the senior general in the American Army. I am next, General Barry in third and General Pershing fourth. I have freely acknowledged to General Pershing and everyone else that I believe the selection of General Pershing instead of myself was a wise one and based exclusively on age."

Pursuing this line later in his testimony General Bell said on the question of old general officers, that many old German generals have been superseded by younger generals. He pointed out that General Joffre was superseded. "The exact reason for Marshal Joffre's retirement is not known generally," he said. "A few know but they keep silent. It is my mature judgment, based on an experience of forty-four years, that age is an important factor in military efficiency. It is my judgment that the average man begins to deteriorate after passing the age of fifty years. I say average man because there are exceptions."

Morale of Our Troops Excellent.

As to the morale of the troops abroad General Bell stated that "only one division of American troops had been assigned to sector of the front at the time he left. Some of the American regiments were serving with the British and French largely for training. I may say that the morale of all was most excellent when I was there, British, French and American alike. The morale was higher the nearer the front line you went. I heard no pessimism whatever except in the far rear from non-combatants who knew nothing of conditions in the front line. I heard very little pessimism. The most pessimistic expressions were from the representatives of the press, whose first experiences of warfare is coming now. They did not seem to realize that no war was ever conducted under ideal conditions. Because conditions were not perfect they were unnecessarily pessimistic. But I have no quarrel with the press and I think I should have been as

pessimistic as they if I were receiving my first war baptism."

The German Drive.

Referring to the great German drive he said: "It has been reported that the British were partially ignorant of what was going on beyond the German lines. The report is untrue as I am personally aware. The British knew what the Germans were preparing to do." Front line trenches he said, are never held as a position of resistance, adding that advance trenches never can be held when a determined drive is made by an opponent. The General said German prisoners talk readily without the third degree. "There are a few prisoners who have a sufficient disregard of consequences to refuse to give information at all. The men of that type, however, are so rare as to make it unnecessary to do anything to them. It is contrary to the laws of warfare to punish or coerce them. The rest of the prisoners are more than willing to talk, a problem in psychology no one can answer. Frequently they give false information, but we get the truth by comparing testimony with what is known."

MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING PROGRESS.

An outline of the progress made by the U.S. Shipping Board in merchant ship construction since the entrance of our country into war was given by Edwin N. Hurley, chairman of the board, at the annual dinner of the National Marine League in New York city on March 26. Mr. Hurley said in part:

"When we took hold of this job of shipbuilding we found there was no shipyard in existence with which we could place an order. The old yards, with their trained force of shipbuilders, were filled to capacity. Seventy per cent. of their space was taken by the enlarged naval program. The remainder of the space was taken by the orders which had been placed by American owners and by foreign owners, who, pressed for more ships, had filled the yards of America to overflowing. We were faced with the necessity of creating an entirely new industry."

"There were thirty-seven steel shipyards in America at the time of our entrance into war. We have located eighty-one additional steel and wood yards, while eighteen other yards have been expanded. We are building in the new and expanded steel yards 235 new steel shipways, or twenty-six more than at present exist in all of the steel shipyards of England."

After describing some of the physical impediments met with in the work of building new yards, as well as ships, Mr. Hurley said the members of the board were often depressed at the outlook. He continued: "But we have had moments of elation when we have felt that we were making progress. The record made by the Skinner & Eddy Co. of Seattle is a case in point. That company laid the keel for an 8,800-ton vessel which was launched in sixty-four days. She was delivered to the Fleet Corporation on Jan. 5 and started on the first voyage on Jan. 14. The Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, Cal., a few days later launched three 9,400-ton vessels in a single afternoon—an accomplishment which I believe is unrivaled in the world's annals of shipbuilding."

"The total amount of our steel construction on March 1 was 8,205,708 dead-weight tons. This is made up of 5,160,000 dead-weight tons under contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation and 3,045,408 dead-weight tons of requisition vessels. Of this total steel construction 2,121,568 dead-weight tons, or approximately twenty-eight per cent., have been completed. That means that in addition to the building of our big new yards we have also been building ships. That is, the program for steel ships has advanced twenty-eight per cent. toward completion. Of the amount of steel ships under contract and under requisition, 605,456 dead-weight tons, or approximately eight per cent., were actually completed and in service on March 1 of this year—nearly a month ago. This amount of floating tonnage exceeds our total output in 1916, including steel, wooden and sailing vessels, by approximately fifty per cent. The Germans thought that by crippling their own vessels in American waters they would be able to prevent us from using them. American ingenuity and resourcefulness gave the answer by restoring these vessels to efficiency. With the expenditure of a little less than \$8,000,000 we have succeeded in placing in our war service and in the service of the Allies 112 first-class German and Austrian vessels representing a carrying capacity of nearly 800,000 dead-weight tons.

"The situation giving us the most concern is the completion of turbines and engines. The very rapid expansion of the shipbuilding program caught the turbine and engine manufacturers totally unprepared. In the past the engines for ships built in this country had been manufactured at the shipbuilding plants. As contracts for new shipyards were given it became necessary to increase the turbine and engine building capacity at the same time. Special tools of all kinds were required for the engine builders' shops, and these tools had to be secured from manufacturing shops already overcrowded with war orders."

"Training of new workmen for the yards has, in itself, proved a difficult task, but we are accomplishing it. We have established a large training school at Newport News to which 247 skilled mechanics, selected from twenty-two yards, have been detailed for a six weeks' course of intensive training to fit them as instructors for recruits brought into the various shipyards. Our latest report shows that 115 of these have completed the course, and have been sent out as instructors. These men represent sixteen trades. The men who are taking this instruction course will be capable of training an industrial army of 37,000 men. A department for training electric welders has also been established. We have recruited a volunteer force of 250,000 highly skilled mechanics who have, with a patriotism that has made us all proud, agreed to hold themselves in readiness for our call. As a further evidence of the organization which has already been effected, let me say that in 1916 there were less than 45,000 men employed in all the shipyards of the country, and on March 2, 1918, we had increased this number to 236,000, of which 170,589 were working on actual ship construction, and the remainder in yard construction and other branches of the industry. Thousands of others are employed in taking out the timbers for our wooden construction and at the scores of inland steel plants which are fabricating the parts for steel vessels."

Henry Howard, of Boston, director of the Shipping Board's recruiting service, whose task is to man the ships when they are completed, said that the program called for 8,000 officers the first year, and that since the establishment of the chain of navigation and marine engineering schools more than 6,000 deck and engineering officers' licenses have been issued. Mr. Howard said that chief engineers are being sent to shops where tur-

bines for the new vessels are being built, that they may become familiar with them. In the free Government schools it has cost only \$55 to train a deck officer and \$65 for an engineer, against \$1,000 a man under the old school ship method. The old U.S. Army transport *Meade* will be towed North soon for the training of seamen, firemen, coal passers, oilers, water tenders, cooks and stewards. On the *Meade* and the other vessels already used for that purpose 2,500 men can be in training at one time.

WAR COUNCIL DISCUSSES ORDNANCE.

At the weekly meeting of the War Council and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 30 the first part of the session was devoted to an exposition by Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, of the development of the German drive as revealed by press dispatches and official reports from Generals Bliss and Pershing. This was followed by a discussion of the steps taken to hasten the transportation of men and supplies to France and then Brig. Gen. C. B. Wheeler, Acting Chief of Ordnance, was questioned by the members of the committee regarding the progress of the work in the Ordnance Department.

General Wheeler had with him data covering all phases of ordnance progress and was prepared to give the Senators up-to-date information regarding the progress of work on field artillery, including the heavier guns, machine guns, rifles, pistols, powder and explosives. Some members of the committee are still disposed to severely criticize the Ordnance Department for not having looked ahead and made some preparations in advance of April 6, 1917, when there were good reasons for believing that the nation might be plunged into war at any time. This fact was emphasized in the examination of General Wheeler.

Particular attention was given to the possible need for a large expansion of ordnance facilities over those now in contemplation. General Wheeler furnished all information in his possession on this point, which is understood to be of a reassuring nature. Plans have been made and are being carried into execution for large expansion along all lines with a view to making up any deficit on the part of the Allies in the event that the enemy should be able to break through the lines at some point and capture large munitions plants. The War Council has made an earnest effort to visualize possible developments along this and other lines which would call for greatly increased supplies from the United States.

The exact situation with regard to the aviation program and the present state of progress was disclosed. It was definitely shown that there is no ground whatever for statements which have been made by persons summoned before the Senate Committee that not more than thirty-seven all-American fighting machines will be delivered to General Pershing by July 1. On the contrary, unless the bottom drops out of the entire organization and the great plants which are turning out motors and beginning to turn out planes other than those of the training type which already are being delivered in large quantities and have been for many weeks past, General Pershing will have by midsummer all the American planes he can use on the front assigned to him. The number will increase rapidly as the manufacturing plants reach the quantity stage. Enough cylinders are being turned out by a single plant in the Middle West for upward of 4,300 completed Liberty motors every month, and other plants with extensive facilities are coming into production. Other parts of the motor soon will be produced in like ratio. "Apparently this was news to some members of the committee," adds the New York World, "but the facts could have been had for the asking at any time since the aviation program came under attack."

PLANS FOR PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, authorizes the following statement: The Chief of Staff has approved additional recommendations for the reconstruction of disabled American soldiers. The following hospitals will be used in beginning the work of physical reconstruction:

General Hospitals No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; 3, Colonia, N.J.; 4, Fort Porter, N.Y.; 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 7, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.; 9, Lakewood, N.J.; 13, Dansville, N.Y.; 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.; Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Base Hospitals at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

From time to time other hospitals for reconstruction work will be added to this list. Individual hospitals from this group and from those subsequently added to it will be equipped and staffed, either throughout or as to one or more wards, for special work in cardio-vascular diseases, tuberculosis, neurological and other head surgery cases; orthopedics, amputations, insane cases, war neurosis (and other neurological cases); blind, deaf and speech defect cases, general medicine, general surgery and other specialities to be added. To which hospitals in the foregoing list cases in each of these specialties will be assigned has not been determined, except that insane cases will be cared for at General Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N.Y.; blind and deaf at General Hospital No. 7, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.; epileptics and neurotics at General Hospital No. 13, Dansville, N.Y.; and special provisions made for amputation work at Walter Reed and Letterman hospitals.

In addition to the provisions of staff and equipment for the treatment of physical disabilities there will be provisions at each hospital, in accord with the best known practice for functional restoration and mental rehabilitation. The following is the statement of policy recommended by the Surgeon General:

"That hereafter no member of the military Service disabled in line of duty, even though not expected to return to duty, will be discharged from service until he has attained complete recovery or as complete recovery as it is to be expected that he will attain when the nature of his disability is considered. The inauguration of this continued treatment will result, during the period of the war, in the saving to the Service of a large number of efficient officers and soldiers who without it would never become able to perform duty."

"Physical reconstruction may be defined as the completest form of medical and surgical treatment carried to the point where maximum functional restoration, mental and physical, has been secured. To secure this re-

sult the use of work, mental and manual, will be required during the convalescent period. This therapeutic measure, in addition to aiding greatly in shortening the convalescent period, retains or arouses mental activities, preventing 'hospitalization,' and enables the patient to be returned to service or civil life with the full realization that he can work in his handicapped state, and with benefits of industry much encouraged if not firmly formed."

At each hospital where reconstruction work is carried on there will be a special "educational" officer whose functions are thus indicated in the approved recommendations: "The duties of this officer are to arrange for and supervise, under the direction of the commanding officer of the hospital, the means provided for the use of therapeutic work, such as curative workshops, classes, etc.; to act as technical advisor to the commanding officer on this subject; to recommend the development of necessary means to keep patients employed so far as it is possible to do so; to make the necessary records of work done in his department; and to have immediate charge of any special training of vocational nature which can be given with the means at hand. These officers are to be obtained from the ranks of teachers, vocational instructors and others especially qualified and will be selected for their training, experience and peculiar fitness for the work. Where it is possible to get a man who is himself handicapped by some physical disability and who has made a success in life it is expected to do so."

As a result of a survey made by the Surgeon General's Office of men already undergoing reconstruction treatment in this country it is expected that enlisted men who have completed their treatment and retraining, but who are unfit for further field service, will be found worthy of commissions and well-fitted for the work outlined in the two preceding paragraphs. No increase in the number of enlisted men in the Medical Department is anticipated for this work, the expectation being that patients, or former patients, will be used. "Reconstruction aides," consisting of women trained in special features of reconstruction work, and enlisted men are being provided. There are two classes of these: the first are teachers of simple occupations to men who must remain in bed or in wheel chairs for long periods, but who are not acutely ill and whose minds are active; the other class are especially trained in massage work. In this connection the approved recommendations say:

"By the employment of educational officers and reconstruction aides it is expected to develop to the highest point the therapeutic work, and it is expected not only to hasten the recovery of the patients but that an environment will be created in military hospitals which, while in no way relaxing the necessary discipline, will greatly promote contentment and make the atmosphere of these hospitals such that the time spent in convalescence will pass most pleasantly because the minds and hands of the patients are properly occupied in profitable pursuits."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In "Details of Military Administration" Col. Joseph H. Ford, M.C., U.S.A. (P. Blakiston's Son and Co.: Philadelphia) has gathered together from his wide experience in the Army at home and as an observer abroad a mass of official material concerning Army medical work which he has interpreted for newly commissioned medical officers. The result of this combination is that the work makes an admirable and authoritative compendium of information containing all the matter that is in the Manual for the Medical Department, Army Regulations, Field Service Regulations, orders, bulletins, etc., with the addition of details not considered necessary in such official publications. Every officer knows that he has to learn those details somewhere and somehow, and so far as officers of the Medical Department are concerned that "somewhere and somehow" is to be found within the pages of Colonel Ford's book. The text is divided into twenty chapters beginning with the "General Principles of Military Medical Administration" and describing with rare thoroughness such varied and essential duties as that of "The Regimental Surgeon," the various kinds of hospitals, sanitary service, medical supply depots, examination of recruits and malingering. In the appendix is a complete set of forms, used in the "paper work" coming under this head that were prepared for the book by Lieut. Col. R. F. Metcalfe, M.C., U.S.A., and an index that is a model kind for putting the mass of information in these pages conveniently at an officer's hand.

The first work that has come to us regarding the art of military concealment is the "Manual of Camouflage: Concealment and Cover of Troops" assembled from official documents by Major William Kirby, Inf. R.C. (Edwin N. Appleton: New York city). The text is divided into three parts: Military definition; camouflage—including its general principles, general remarks and notes on camouflage, and suggested methods of camouflage; the last division being devoted to concealment and cover. There is also an appendix devoted to examples of hits by modern artillery and what style of defenses are to be used for protecting dugouts, etc., against them that will be found useful by way of preparation to all officers either engaged in training men or for those going abroad on active service.

Under the direction of Lieut. Col. Robert M. Danford, F.A., U.S.A., there has been compiled by Capt. William H. Caldwell, F.A.R.C., "Field Artillery Officers' Notes" (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York city) that covers tables of organization, battery administration, field practice, articles on the compass, buzzer, maps, target-bracketing, smoke bomb practice, calibration of guns, principles of fire, range tables, and hints for junior officers. The notes are issued in the form of an ordinary writing pad with holes at the left hand side so that the notes may be put into some form of filing clip. At the price the "Notes" are issued (\$1.50) we should think the publishers could supply some more substantial form of binding than this cheap scratch pad.

For officers and non-commissioned officers who have had little training in reading and making military sketches and maps, Lieut. Col. James M. Hutchinson, 107th Inf., and Capt. Andrew J. MacElroy, 23d Aero Squadron, have prepared an elementary treatise on this subject entitled "Manual of Military Map Making and Reading" (D. Appleton and Co.: New York city). In clear, concise language and in brief compass the two officers give a general view of the subject that will be most useful and instructive to the student of this most useful branch of military knowledge.

"The Cadet Manual" by Major E. Z. Steever, 3d, and Major James L. Frink, both U.S.A., is the official handbook of the High School Volunteers, an organization that

is the outgrowth of Major Steever's system of military training that is generally known as the "Steever plan," which that Army officer first put into successful operation in Wyoming. In text and pictures the entire system introduced by Major Steever is set forth together with the manual of arms, drills, small-arms practice, system of training, etc. The illustrations are particularly illuminating and should be of great help to both instructors and students who have had little or no military instruction. The manual is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

The anonymous reminiscences related in "A War Nurse's Diary" (Macmillan Co.: New York city) revive the thrilling days of the beginning of the war in Belgium, tell with simplicity and humor the heroic work of British, French and Belgian surgeons and nurses in the first twelvemonths of the great struggle, describe some extraordinary surgical operations, and give glimpses of that charming background of social life which the British take with them everywhere in the world and preserve no matter how circumstances go against them. If the reader can stand descriptions of rough and ready surgery, "blood bespattered as the pages of an epic," this tale of the war is well worth reading for its heroism and its humor.

"Over There and Back" by Lieut. J. S. Smith (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York city) is a typical narrative of the present war that is chiefly devoted to trench warfare. It is told by an officer who began his experience as an enlisted man in the Canadian army, won a commission as second lieutenant, and after returning to the United States, obtained a commission as first lieutenant in the American Army.

"The Virgin Islands of the United States of America" by Luther K. Zabriskie (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York city) is a very complete history of our new island possessions which we bought from Denmark in March, 1917, and which since have been governed by Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U.S.N. Mr. Zabriskie has not only told the varied and picture history of these islands, but also gives a complete summary of their commercial resources and possibilities and their geography. The many illustrations in the book, including a full-page portrait of Governor Oliver, are not only interesting and picturesque, but are really illustrative. This may serve as the standard reference book on the islands for some time to come.

Reproductions of thirty-six of the lithographs made by Joseph Pennell of scenes in the navy yards, private ship-building plants, and munitions works as a part of the pictorial history of America's part in the present war have been put in book form by the J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, and entitled "Joseph Pennell's Pictures of War Work in America." The originals of these pictures have been exhibited throughout the United States so that they will be familiar to many of our readers. They are admirably drawn, for Mr. Pennell is not only a master craftsman, but he also knows enough about construction work to get his drawings right technically. He has supplied some comments on the lithographs, one of which will amuse the Navy. This particular comment goes with a drawing of a battleship "In the Dry Dock" and reads: "These are the things that tower—that shine—whose power is terrible—but their smile does not make glad. The admiral said he could not see the ship like that—'Don't you wish you could?' was the only answer I could think of."

"Great Britain at War" by Jeffery Farnol, the novelist (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston) is a series of sketches of visits paid to British munitions works, the fleet and the "front" that originally appeared in American periodicals. The outstanding feature of the text is the fact that the observer was concerned with the sentimental aspect of what he saw with the result that his pictures are irritatingly defective in information of a definite value.

In "The Lost Naval Papers" (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York city) Benet Copplestone tells some British Secret Service tales concerning spies and the British fleet with a Scotland Yard officer named William Dawson as the protagonist. If they have any moral it is that dogged persistency is the best rule in the world for a detective as well as for ordinary mortals.

"Marching on Tangany" (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York city) is the narrative of a British medical officer named F. Brett Young who tells one portion of the East African campaign under General Smuts. The story has more military information than most books of this kind and is the first picture we have of that campaign written by an officer who could combine general interest and picturesqueness with military knowledge that is worth while.

"The War and the Bagdad Railway" by Morris Jastrow, Jr. (Lippincott: Philadelphia) is a historical summary of this one cause of the present war, a cause now seemingly put safely out of the reckoning by the British campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine. Professor Jastrow gives a complete history of the country of the Bagdad Railway and of the financial history of the building of the road as well as a survey of the future of Asia Minor and the railway. For students of Near Eastern affairs this work has a very definite value.

Out of his experience in active service with the British army Arthur Guy Empey has written a series of suggestions to soldiers going overseas called "First Call: Guide Posts to Berlin" (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York city). The text is filled with many practical suggestions for personal comforts, hints and tactics, and general military information, both formal and informal, in this last class being concerned with trench and billet life by one who has been through both.

"Canada in War Paint" by Capt. Ralph W. Bell, of that Dominion's army (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York city) is a series of grave and gay sketches of life in the training camp in England and on active service in France that while making no pretensions to literary merit or being profoundly important in a military way possess both those qualities to the extent that they make very agreeable reading.

"Blown in by the Draft" by Frazier Hunt (Double-day, Page and Co.: Garden City, N.Y.) is a series of correspondent's articles originally appearing in the pages of the New York Sun describing life at Camp Upton. The sub-title "Camp Yarns of the Army of Freedom" gives an adequate idea of the matter in the book which gives a fairly complete picture of one division of the National Army in the making. Brig. Gen. E. M. Johnson, commanding the 77th Division at the time, has written a foreword for the book in which he shows that the National Army is an imperfect realization, although the best possible under the circumstances, of Upton's great argument for universal military service.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America has issued an "Army and Navy Service Book" for general distribution to the

170,000 Lutheran soldiers and sailors in the Services which includes the Order of Service, forms of prayer, selections from the Bible and hymns.

GENERAL FOOTE ON THE Y.M.C.A. IDEA.

At the dedication exercises of the Y.M.C.A. building at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on March 10, Brig. Gen. Stephen M. Foote, N.A., delivered the principal address of the ceremony, his subject being "The Place of the Y.M.C.A. in the New Army." Speaking to his auditors as "Soldiers of the National Army," General Foote pointed out that "for the first time in the history of this nation we are now raising, organizing and training an Army according to scientific principles" and reviewed how that was done through the training camps for officers under Regular Army officers, providing the men through the operation of the Selective Service law, and how this selective process "still goes on, as many of the officers, and all of the non-commissioned officers and specialists of this army are to be selected from your ranks," the "only motive controlling such selections will be your fitness for the position to be filled."

General Foote then took up the organization through whose initiative and generosity the building being dedicated was given to the men, and its relation to the soldiers. He said on this broad question:

"Now where does the Y.M.C.A. take its place? The effort of the military authorities is to raise your physical, mental and moral qualifications to the highest pitch; but there are a number of hours each day in which you are not undergoing military instruction of any sort. It is these hours which the Y.M.C.A. is endeavoring to take care of with the same end in view that the military authorities have, namely your moral, mental and physical well-being; placing moral first in this case instead of physical. To further these ends the Y.M.C.A. has constructed a number of buildings in each one of the National Army encampments, in which entertainments, religious services, physical games, reading, writing, music and moving pictures may be enjoyed. We have met to dedicate this building to your use.

"I suppose you know that the Government does not provide these buildings, does not provide for their equipment, and provides for paying only a part of the operating expenses. Now where does the money come from to build, equip and operate them? From voluntary contributions by men, women and children all over this land. The camps themselves are constructed through funds obtained by compulsory process in the way of taxation, but in the case of the Y.M.C.A. the money given is voluntary. People give this money, I think you will find, largely through a spirit of patriotism and fraternity. They feel that you are risking life and limb in their behalf. People look upon your service as of a higher grade than working in factories, upon farms, or in business, and paying money to support the war activities of the Government; they therefore feel under certain obligations to help you in some way to carry out this very special task that has been allotted to you. It speaks well for the solidarity, or, one may say, a sort of moral co-partnership, of all the people of the country in this business of carrying on the war.

"Other people are thinking of you, working for you; but however much others may do, you are still responsible for your own conduct. The Army is no place for mollycoddles. Think for yourself and think of others. Be unselfish. Do what you can for your comrades and for the folks at home. Let devotion to your people, your God and your country go hand in hand.

"I have sometimes thought that it would be well, as is done in most foreign services, to require attendance upon certain stated religious or moral exercises, but we have never done this in our Army; we leave it to you to take advantage of these opportunities or not just as you see fit. Many kind, thoughtful hearts and loving hands have provided these things for you and all that you are expected to do is simply to take advantage of what has been so freely given.

"No one knows how long this war will last, and no one knows which ones of us will be left after the war is over; but we may be quite certain that the war is not going to last forever, and that the most of you, probably nearly all of you, will be returned to your civil vocations at its close. For scores of years, you, your family, your neighbors, will look back to what you did in this momentous crisis in the world's history.

"The Y.M.C.A. wishes to help you, morally, mentally and physically, to live a good, clean, worth-while sort of a life, in war and in peace. And so I want to earnestly recommend that you take advantage in every way possible, of this institution of the Young Men's Christian Association, so conveniently placed at your hands, and on your behalf, as well as my own, I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude for it and our full appreciation of the generosity, good wishes and brotherly spirit that have prompted this gift on the part of the men, women and children of our country."

WHO HAS THE LONGEST ACTIVE SERVICE?

In the question that has been raised as to what officer of the U.S. Army up to April 1, 1918, has performed the longest active duty, Major Alvarado M. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, with a total of forty-seven years up to April 1, 1918, was believed to hold the record. Brig. Gen. Frank H. Phipps, U.S.A., retired, it now appears has a longer service record than Major Fuller. He entered West Point in 1850; was graduated 1863, and was retired Aug. 9, 1907. He had forty-four years of continuous service in the Ordnance Department and forty-eight years total continued service.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, U.S.A., retired, now on active duty at Portland, Ore., is another claimant for the honor of having the longest active service. His record is as follows:

Enrolled in Co. E, 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers July 6, 1862; remained in Camp Curtin, Pa., until Aug. 12, 1862 (not mustered in U.S. service); appointed to U.S. Military Academy, Aug. 12, 1862; entered Academy Sept. 1, 1862; graduated and appointed second lieutenant 4th U.S. Artillery June 17, 1867; promoted first lieutenant Aug. 24, 1871; promoted captain Jan. 24, 1891; transferred to Q.M. Dept., April 20, 1892; appointed major and Q.M. Vol., May 12, 1898; promoted major and Q.M., Nov. 1, 1900, and lieutenant colonel Aug. 17, 1903; retired Feb. 6, 1909; continuous service, forty-six years, six months and five days. Returned to active duty June 28, 1910; now purchasing quartermaster at Portland, Ore.; on April 1, 1918, will have served an additional one year, ten months and three days. Total active service forty-eight years, four months and eight

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days. Deduct cadet service, four years, ten months and sixteen days, making total commissioned service forty-three years, three months and twenty-two days.

JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION.

The Japanese Military Mission which is now visiting the United States, after spending a day at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point on March 26, set out from New York on a tour of the principal manufacturing centers of the country that will extend as far west as Chicago and which will include Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Dayton, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica, Schenectady, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., returning to New York city about April 25. As is indicated by the itinerary, it is the plan of the mission to visit industrial plants making war materials and to study production and our national economic mobilization. The members of the mission include: Lieut. Gen. K. Chikushi, Col. T. Yoshida, Military Engr. Lieut. Col. K. Motegi, Majors K. Andoo and S. Fukui, and Capts. S. Ushida and M. Suzuki. The War Department has detailed Col. H. H. Pattison, Inf., U.S.A., to act as liaison officer with the mission.

While the members of the mission were in New York City General Chikushi gave an interview to the New York Times on the possibility of an enduring peace without Germany being beaten. General Chikushi said: "As a soldier I cannot discuss peace without victory. I know nothing of any peace without victory. Victory depends upon how deeply America goes into the war, how many men she musters and with what resources and strength she strikes her blow. Victory and world peace depend upon America. If the war is to be followed by an enduring peace America must be very strong—strong enough to compel some other nations to abide by that peace. Japan is prepared to co-operate in every way possible. It is my belief that this co-operation must be brought about to the fullest extent for the preservation of peace, both in the East and in the West."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE A CHARACTER INDEX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While surface impressions are deceptive, still the outward manifestation is generally a very clear and accurate indication of the inner man. The expression of a man's face shows his temperament. Habit forms certain indelible lines which are not effaced by time. What impression do you immediately get on seeing a soldier with his hat well on one side and his hands thrust deep into his pockets? How do you feel, you who are proud of being a soldier, when you see a man in uniform leaning well over on a hotel register and resting mostly on one foot? And what of the sloppy salute? You quickly recognize it as an indication of the man who rendered it, be he enlisted man or officer. Soldiers can also be very accurately judged by the way they stand at attention. You can also form a very safe opinion of the qualities of leadership in an officer by his general appearance.

The dress of men when they are around the company street is as important as when on parade or in town. To some extent regulations compel men to dress within certain limits when away from camp, but how much attention is paid to how they look when around the company street after recall in the afternoon? The laws of habit are too strong to allow soldiers to be careless of order one part of the day and expect them to be trained soldiers during drill hours. While the man partly in uniform and partly out appears less of a soldier to others, he unconsciously acquires the same impression himself. This laxity in dress certainly reacts on the character of the man who is trying to play the game, and he soon finds that he is less orderly in others respects.

The prescribed uniform should be worn, nothing more and nothing less. Men are often seen in camp with only one leggin on, or none. Some soldiers are careless of how often they have a hair-cut, and occasionally a man will appear with disheveled hair pointing upward in all directions, which seems to indicate his state of mind. On holidays especially the undisciplined are apt to neglect shaving, and the tendency of some of the younger soldiers to try to grow a moustache should be quickly discouraged. The matter of buttons and shoes is seldom noticed except at inspection or parade. The brim of the hat should at all times be kept as parallel to the ground as possible. Grease spots and dirt should be removed at once. Rips and tears should be promptly mended.

Who is responsible for all these things? How much attention is really paid to them? When a private is picked from his fellows and recognized as having superior qualities and made a N.C.O. he is at once responsible for the appearance of the men in his squad. And in enforcing our will we must all first look to ourselves. Can an officer expect the best results from a drill in the manual of arms when he does not stand at attention himself? Soldiers, when not at drill, should be careful to keep their stomachs in, their shoulders back and their heads up. If you just keep your shoulders back and your stomach in the rest will about take care of itself, and certainly you will appear and feel more like a real man. And what of the soldier who drags and scrapes his feet while walking? Keeping off the bunks in the afternoon will partly correct these faults.

When we first don the uniform of the United States Army we at once owe it to the Service and to ourselves to be especially careful of our dress, and we cast a reflection on the whole Army when we exhibit our lack of discipline in public. This generally manifests itself in having hands in pockets, overcoats and pockets not buttoned, by leaning over some hotel register, standing partly on one foot, slouching in seats, and leaning against posts and buildings. We will eventually have to correct these outstanding faults, and discipline will require that much more attention be given to such seeming trifles and details, especially when not at drill.

H. B. C.

THE NAVY'S SLEEVES STRIPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems to be rather well understood that the uniform of the U.S. Navy for officers is to be changed to conform with that of other countries. Let us make a radical and a variable change while we are about it and do away with the stripes on the sleeves. They answer no purpose except of tradition, and the less said about tradition the better. The gold stripes are expensive and that on the under side or inner side of the sleeve wears quickly,

showing whitish instead of golden. The high cost of living alone warrants the removal of the stripes. Again with the British coat when an officer is sitting at table with his arms below the surface there is nothing to show his rank. Let us place on the lapel of the coat insignias of rank and corps now worn on the collar and let them be about one-third this size.

The high-standing, stiff, ill-shaped, ungraceful hat should be scrapped. Do away with the special full dress coat and let us do away with the unserviceable white; however, that will follow as a matter of course in our changing the blue.

A PLEA.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD MAIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to your article in issue of March 23, page 1122, about mail and parcels to our A.E.F., permit me to give my views and ask others to do likewise. First, from my experience at the Navy Club, at 509 Fifth avenue, New York city, which has a daily attendance of from two to three hundred men and from 800 to 1,400 on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, I would say that nothing is so important to the enlisted man's morale and encouragement as mail, not only from home but also from friends.

As to remittances from home and those very little luxuries the article complains of; with a pay of thirty odd dollars, of which one-half goes to dependents, five or more dollars to insurance, as much for regimental, company and charitable assessments, many of our boys are enjoying the luxury of a few dollars a month (rarely over \$5) for spending money. I consider it not only essential, but most considerate to keep up their spirits with an occasional remittance of money or little luxuries we know they are fond of, of the quality or particular flavor, etc. I would consider it most wise to make ample provision for regularity of ample mail with lots, oh! lots of smiles from home.

What is 100 feet by 10 by 12 of a hollow ship to the 10 by 12 by 100 of days in the trenches? Keep it up!

J. MAXWELL CARRERE, Director.

Navy Club, New York city.

In this connection, attention is called to the bulletin, published on page 1167, our issue of March 30, limiting parcels that will be accepted for shipment to our forces abroad.

"Surely something needs to be done at once to remedy the present mail service to the troops on service abroad," writes an officer's wife. "My husband has been in France since December and while mail from him comes quite regularly and I have no complaint to make, his letters are pathetic on account of the lack of mail. The last letter which I received from him was mailed in France on March 7 and he had just received a bunch of my letters, written from here as far back as Jan 6—two months. The most recent letter in the bunch was one dated Jan. 25. I have been mailing letters twice a week since he left in December and he had received only two batches of mail in practically three months. In one of his letters he said that he had just received a letter written by one of his friends only seven miles away which had been mailed two months previous.

"It is very hard on the men to keep up their spirit and do their best work when they are hungry for mail from those they love, and when they feel that it could be remedied. I know that most of these men are glad to be there and doing what they can, but they feel that some sort of co-operation in the way of at least a fair mail service should be given them if at all possible. My husband is not in the trenches at the front, but is billeted in a town and with an address which should not be difficult to trace. If the people who have it in their power to remedy this condition could read some of my husband's letters, and those of some of the other men who are waiting and waiting for mail, they would see to it that steps were taken immediately to change this condition."

INSTRUCTION IN SALUTING NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have just lost a dollar betting with a shipmate, or a yacht mate, on the question whether a warrant officer was entitled to a salute. We are not instructed in giving salutes, and on the streets of Norfolk, Va., where there are thousands of enlisted men and dozens of officers I seldom see salutes exchanged even among officers. I have noticed the difference in the Army; it looks as if the soldiers were wider awake, it makes them appear smarter, and also there is a feeling growing among the "gobs" (those wearing a bluejacket uniform) that they are a little better than most officers. You see, there are so many merchantmen now wearing the uniform of Navy which had been mailed two months previous.

Why can't something be done about this before this growing attitude of disrespect grows into a larger Bolshevik one, for it is a miniature one now?

CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE OF THE RESERVES.

A DOG WHO FOLLOWS WAR ECONOMIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your correspondent, Mr. John Smith, cannot put my dog "Bob" on his death list of meat-eating days, because Bob eats table scraps, potato peelings, fish, all kinds of allowed war cereals and rarely has meat; just soup scraps and bones. He is in the pink of condition always and is doing his bit to win the war, like a gentleman.

No, Mr. Smith cannot put him on the death list.

OCTAVIA F. SHELDON.

Buffalo, N.Y.

CHAIN SHOT AGAINST AIRPLANES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A suggestion: Airplanes, like birds, are hard to hit on the wing, and direct hits only seem effective, according to the public prints.

Would not the "chain shot" idea, adapted to the modern gun, and at reasonable distances, be as damaging to the air machine as to the rigging of sailing vessels in previous wars?

M. J. PASCAL.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports March 29-April 4.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Enemy Offensive Approaches Amiens.

With diminished energy but sustained purpose the Germans have pressed slowly forward during seven days of constant local fighting south of the Somme, on their way toward Amiens, and have at the same time attacked on their northern flank, before Arras and on their southern flank, between Montdidier and Noyon. On the two flanks their efforts were checked, while in the direction of Amiens their progress was limited to a maximum gain of five miles on a front of about fifteen miles' extent. As compared with the situation a week previous, the offensive has therefore been reduced, for the moment, to a comparative standstill. With French and American reinforcements on the way to the scene, the prospects of a stand on the present line from the River Somme to the Oise are therefore considerably improved. The enemy's renewed concentration of troops is reported, however, and a new blow with freshly organized forces is anticipated, either north or south of the Somme.

The course of the Somme River westward from Péronne to Amiens divides the theater of the present enemy operations into separate halves. That north of the river was temporarily the least active. In this area the comparative quiet of the attacking side strongly suggested that the execution of offensive plans was, for the moment, subordinated to the work of preparing a future operation. The chief attack in this area was that delivered at its northern extremity, east of Arras, on March 28. The British accounts presented this attack as a violent assault comparable to that which broke the British front before Cambrai a week earlier. According to the London statements the enemy was stopped with heavy loss at Fampoux and Arleux, east of Arras, and failed signal to break the Arras defenses or to gain a foothold on Vimy Ridge, north of the city. Berlin reported that the Germans had delivered a strong local attack and captured a portion of the British forward trench system with several thousand prisoners. The nature and purpose of the attack are therefore uncertain. The fact that it was not sustained to the point where it could be expected to reach a decision tends to upset the theory that it was designed to decide the fate of Arras, and that it therefore completely failed of its purpose. Its actual object may possibly have been to reconnoiter the Arras position and to distract any British plans against the enemy right flank that might there be in preparation. Its value as a threat against Arras, alternatively, might have recommended it to the enemy leadership, in view of the possibility of its deterring the British from concentrating their reserves in preparation for a blow at any point south of Arras. Four days after the attack, the enemy took the offensive again, on a smaller scale, near Fampoux and was repulsed, according to the London report of April 3.

Between Arras and the Somme engagements of importance took place at only three points on the thirty miles of line. At Ayette, the enemy pushed forward on March 29 and drove the British out of the village. A British counter-attack on April 2 regained Ayette with 100 German prisoners. Below Ayette, in the region of Hébuterne and Serre, the British were successful in two small offensives. At Serre on March 30 they seized a German position and captured 230 prisoners. Near Hébuterne on April 2 they gained some ground and took seventy prisoners. West of Albert, ten miles farther south, the Germans attacked on March 31 and encountered a check. Along the Ancre, from Albert down to the Somme, no action of importance was noted.

Regarding this whole northern half of the offensive front, it must be noted that the enemy has not attacked during the week under review, in any such force as to commit himself or to prejudice future operations. What troops he has in this area are therefore in all probability fresher and more fit for future employment than they were a week ago at the close of the strenuous operations that resulted in the capture of Bapaume and Albert. The British on their side have likewise pursued the waiting policy, refraining from any but local attacks of slight effect on the value of their fighting force. This slackening of the action is in strong contrast with the occurrences of the week in the southern half of the field.

South of the Somme, to Montdidier and thence eastward to the Oise, fighting has been continuous. The enemy has had two reasons for pressing his pace in this area. One of these was the expediency of making the greatest possible immediate impression on an extended front that had been extemporized by hastily introduced reserves of French troops, who had not had time to make the best of their positions. The other reason lay in the desirability of driving the offensive front as near to Amiens as possible on the west and as far down the Oise as possible toward Paris, in the south. Starting March 23 the French poured their divisions in along the daily lengthening front, till their line extended west and north of Montdidier. On their left, they progressively relieved British units until the Franco-British point of junction had been moved, in the first days of April as far north as the neighborhood of the Luce rivulet, a dozen miles north of Montdidier. This operation gave the French the defense of some thirty-five miles of line in addition to that which they had held on the western front at the outset of the enemy offensive. They thus held about one-half of the front created by the offensive, and were operating with troops hurriedly brought up in an area outside that allotted to their operations up to the time when the emergency arose. This extension and improvisation on the part of the French was a necessary but bold stroke, and put them in a tactically weak position for the time being. The enemy consequently exerted himself to overwhelm the French line, if possible, before it could be firmly established.

There resulted a series of sanguinary engagements along the whole southern half of the offensive front, which somewhat resembled that collection of simultaneous but largely independent actions known as the battle of the Marne. Attacks and counter-attacks alternated along the whole line, and open infantry fighting, without trench protection, prevailed. The Germans had the advantage of being first on the ground and gave evidence of having strong infantry forces at their command, but they were handicapped by the wear and tear of ten days or so of intense campaigning activity, and by a scarcity of field artillery. The French apparently lacked the numbers to carry out an immediate and adequate offensive, and they appear to have found difficulty in moving the necessary forces to the somewhat inaccessible sector on their extreme left, above Montdidier. The battle thus fought by two opponents both momentarily handicapped continued throughout the week in its indecisive stage.

The main features of the fighting on this front may be

best summed up in their successive order of time. On March 25, north of the Luce, between that stream and the Somme, the Germans effected a local advance, driving the British back through the villages of Warfusée and Plessier. On the 29th, south of Luce, they attacked the British and French at Moreuil on the Avre. Successful at first, they were soon driven out by the counter-attacks of the French, aided by a body of Canadians. After several fluctuations Moreuil remained in Ally possession, by no means securely held, however, and in great danger of further attacks. On the 29th, according to Berlin the French began a succession of attacks upon the German key position of Montdidier, the support of the sharp angle in the German line. These attacks have had some success on the 30th, the French penetrating into the villages of Montchel and Ayencourt, just south of Montdidier. To the west they were unavailing. On the 30th the Germans developed an attack on about five miles of front, somewhat east of the midpoint between Montdidier and Noyon. They advanced southward into the villages of Plémont and Plessis-de-Roye, where violent combats resulted in their being ejected and the French line restored. On the French left, at the same time, the enemy was more successful; an attack on the Luce drove the French and British from Hangard, Abercourt and Demuin. West of Montdidier they took Mennil and Fontaine on the 30th. On the 31st they failed in an effort to extend this gain to Grivesnes, where the French defense held. On April 2 they were checked south of Moreuil, and a French attack east of Montdidier gained some ground at Rollot. The net result up to April 3 was that the enemy had gained ground between Moreuil and the Luce, but had failed east of Montdidier, while his efforts had been unsuccessful to drive back the French from their threatening position south of Montdidier itself.

On April 3 the French made a slight gain again, near Plémont, in the Lassigny region, and again checked the enemy to the south of Moreuil. The enemy checked a British attack at Maralcave, north of the Luce. On the night of April 3, according to the Paris report of the 4th, an intense artillery duel commenced, to the north of Montdidier.

General Foch took command of the French, British and American forces at the end of March. One of the first developments following his accession to the command was the extension of the French left northward to the Luce, as already related, to replace British troops removed northward. This step suggested the confidence of the new commanders in the immediate safety of Amiens against attacks on the south of the River Somme. No indication of the nature of his plans of aggressive action was noted up to the close of the period under review.

Outside of the main offensive, action of a minor character on the western front continued.

Operations of the United States Forces.

It was announced on March 31 that the American Expeditionary Force had been placed at the disposal of the French command for employment at its discretion. This step was accompanied by the elevation of the French General Foch to the post of commander in chief of the Allied forces, an act confirmed by the British premier in a public statement. The immediate result of this proceeding was twofold. Besides giving unity to the Ally forces now engaged in the struggle before Amiens, it insured the employment of the troops of the United States now in France in such a manner as might be deemed most serviceable to the common cause. Reports during the opening days of April stated that our troops were being promptly moved to various destinations in accordance with the orders of the French chief, and that they would in all probability shortly enter the present theater of active operations in considerable numbers. The need of immediate reinforcements on the fighting line was well illustrated by the course of the fighting between the Somme and Oise rivers, where the efforts of the French were obviously handicapped for need of such a reserve as this, and the possibility arose that our troops might render most important service in the near future.

In the Lorraine sector north of Toul minor activity only was noted during the week, but fresh forces of the enemy were reported to have been observed on the rear of the German positions. Patrol reconnaissances of the German positions revealed no new developments in their front trenches.

OTHER FRONTS.

In Northern Italy the warfare is still restricted to artillery and patrol enterprises and to the bombing of enemy rear points. A report received from Washington indicates that the Italian command apprehends the enemy offensive lately predicted in the region of Lake Garda, whence the possible lines of attack would lead toward Brescia and Verona.

The rumored capture of Irkutsk in Siberia by a band of 20,000 liberated Teuton prisoners of war is mentioned in the War Department's current summary of the military situation. The lack of reliable communication through Siberia renders it difficult to obtain authentic news of this region. Irkutsk, as we have before pointed out, occupies a favored military position by reason of its position near the meeting point of Lake Baikal and the Siberian railroad. Its possession by a force favorable to the enemy would render impossible a renewal of communication with Russia via Vladivostok such as might be desirable in the event of the Russians renewing warfare against the Teutons.

Vienna has issued a denial of the report that Odessa had been recaptured from the Teuton force of occupation.

In Finland the Germans have made a new landing, this time at Hango Udd, a small port on a peninsula at the western end of the Finnish gulf, with a railroad connection running about seventy miles to Helsingfors. The new landing is farther south than that at Abo, and nearer the capitol.

General Allenby has sent out raiding parties east of the River Jordan in Palestine. An expedition carried out between March 25 and April 1 captured 700 prisoners and four guns, and reached the Hedjas railway, by which the Turkish forces west of Palestine and in northeastern Arabia are supplied. Several miles of the railway were destroyed so thoroughly as to stop traffic for some time to come.

A Turkish force on the Euphrates above Hit was overcome and 3,000 prisoners were taken.

At Zeebrugge, the German naval and aerial base on the Belgian coast, the Germans have adopted a new method of catching hostile airmen. Toward evening, the frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam (Holland) *Telegraaf* reports, they send up twenty captive balloons without crews and attached to electrified steel cables. The electric barrier is said to constitute a menace to all airmen coming into contact with it. The Germans, it is added, have also manufactured a new and improved type

of airplane. It is fitted with three propellers, one being so arranged that it can keep the airplane stationary above a certain point for a few minutes, thus permitting the bomb thrower to aim with greater accuracy.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The long range German gun that began bombarding Paris on March 23 continued intermittent attacks during the past ten days. The most serious result of this bombardment yet recorded happened on Good Friday when one of its shells struck a church in the French capital, killing seventy-five persons and wounding ninety, most of these being women and children. Three of the victims were Mrs. Henry H. London and her daughters, relatives of Levi P. Morton, former Vice President of the United States. No unexploded shell from the gun bombarding Paris has thus far been found, says a dispatch of March 31. However, there have been examined in the municipal laboratory fragments of sufficient size to permit the directors to reach certain conclusions. They are of the opinion that a double fuse is used, and that the gun fires 210-millimeter (8 1/4-inch) shells. Apparently four guns are being used, two on each alternate day. The tubes of the guns, which are rifled, are more than sixty feet long. The installation and adjustment of the guns must require at least three months. Doubtless they are concealed under mountains of cement, rendering it most difficult to find and destroy them. Lieutenant General von Rohne, a German authority on ordnance and inspector of artillery, gives in a magazine of which he is editor details in regard to the long-distance German guns with which Paris is being bombarded, according to a Geneva dispatch of March 31. He says they are twenty meters (65 1/2 feet) long. The empty shell weighs 150 kilograms (330 pounds) and the charge weighs the same. The projectile attains a height of thirty kilometers (18.6 miles). An official announcement made in Paris on April 2 stated that "one of the German long range guns bombarding Paris burst, according to prisoners captured on the French front, five of the gun crew being killed."

The British War Office pays a high compliment to American airmen in the official statement issued on April 3 on aerial operations, which says: "During the last fortnight of intense fighting in the air the assistance rendered by the personnel of the American air service attached to the Royal air service has been invaluable."

Two more German submarines have, it seems certain, been sent to the bottom to stay there for good by two U.S. destroyers, according to an unofficial account printed in London on March 30. The first destroyer after the submarine submerged could see her wake, which showed it was running from starboard to port. As the submarine passed under the stern of the destroyer the latter dropped a depth charge and large quantities of oil came to the surface, which proved that the submarine had been ripped open. The second destroyer, engaged in night convoy duty, sighted a submarine a mile away, by the light of the moon. The submarine dived while the American destroyer was still a few hundred yards distant. Two depth charges were dropped and oil came to the surface. This submarine was apparently lying in wait for another convoy, which was approaching from an opposite direction.

The British Admiralty reports that only six British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over, and seven under that tonnage, were sunk in the week ended March 30. Fifteen merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. The large vessels reported sunk include one sunk during the week ended March 16, and the smaller vessels reported sunk include one during the week ended March 23. The arrivals during the week ending March 30 were 2,416 and the sailings 2,379. In the week ended March 30 ten British submarines sank three Italian steamships of more than 1,500 tons and destroyed one sailing vessel of more than 100 tons and nine sailing vessels of a tonnage under that figure.

Merchant tonnage built in shipyards of the United Kingdom during the year ending March 31 was double that built in the year ending March 31, 1917. In the last year, according to a table issued April 3 by the British Admiralty, 1,237,515 tons were constructed. The Shipping Controller says: "The figures for March constitute a record and the men in the shipyards are working loyally to maintain this increased output."

A British torpedoed destroyer was sunk on April 1 as a result of a collision, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty. All on board were saved.

The Russian armored cruiser Admiral Makaroff was sunk by a mine in the harbor of Reval, in the Gulf of Finland March 28. She was 442 feet long and displaced 7,775 tons. She was armed with two 8-inch, eight 6-inch and twenty-two 3-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 568 men, and she was laid down in 1905. Her speed was twenty-two knots.

The British armed boarding steamship *Tithonus* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on March 28, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty. One officer and three men were lost.

A British destroyer struck a mine March 27 and sank, it is officially announced. One officer and forty men were lost.

In future, states a British army order dated Feb. 25, surgeons general ranking as lieutenant generals will be granted the rank and title of lieutenant general, and surgeons general ranking as major generals those of major general.

By installing a simple contrivance known as a grease trap in proximity to the different soldiers' messes, and by giving general instructions to the various camps and hospitals with regard to the saving and collection of table refuse, and even dishwater, the British military authorities are succeeding in collecting fats in quantities sufficient for the production of practically all the soap required by the army in Macedonia, and also of a considerable amount of dubbing and glycerine, the latter for the manufacture of ammunition, says the *Scientific American*. At present the monthly quantities required are as follows: Hard soap, about forty tons; soft soap, about ten tons; dubbing, about seven tons; glycerine, as much as possible. The quantity of fat required to produce this is, roughly fifty tons per month. This quantity has been easily obtained without depriving the men of their "dripping" and suet.

Clean-shaven faces in the Army will add several million of dollars to the annual cost of the military establishment. Announcement was made at the War Department on March 30 that one razor, one steel mirror and one shaving brush will be issued gratuitously hereafter to every enlisted man ordered to Europe.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. John P. Finley, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Governors Island, N.Y., and will retire for age on April 11, 1911, was born in Michigan April 11, 1854. He entered the Army as a private in the Signal Corps March 8, 1877, and as an enlisted man rose to the rank of sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps in July, 1884, and went to the 19th Infantry in 1891 as a second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant, 15th Infantry, in June, 1891, and was transferred to the 9th Infantry the following July. Colonel Finley was transferred to the 27th Infantry in 1902; was promoted major, 28th Infantry, in 1907; lieutenant colonel of Infantry in 1913; was assigned to the 13th Infantry in January, 1914, and was transferred to the 29th Infantry the following October. In March, 1915, he was assigned to the 4th Infantry, and was promoted colonel July 1, 1916. He holds the degree of B.S., '73, and M.S., '81, Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical College.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Charles Le Roy Hunt, Q.M. Corps, N.A., on duty at Camp Upton, N.Y., died suddenly of heart disease on March 31 while visiting his fiancée, Miss Martha Robner, at No. 121 Jefferson street, Union Hill, N.J. Lieutenant Hunt's home was at No. 310 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

Second Lieut. Marcus A. Jordon, M.C.R., died on March 27 from injuries received in an airplane accident on March 25, according to a cable message of March 29 received from General Pershing this week. Lieutenant Jordon, who is the brother of Mr. Eldridge E. Jordon of the Real Estate Trust Company of Washington, D.C., was born at Phoenixville, Ariz., July 8, 1894. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he accepted an appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve. After completing his training he joined the regiment of Marines that accompanied the first American Expeditionary Force, and later, because of his abilities as an aviator, was detailed at one of the Army instruction centers abroad. He completed his qualification tests in February and was given high commendation by his commanding officer for his work and was retained for additional duty at the instruction camp. He was unmarried. His mother, Mrs. Annie R. Jordon, lives at Long Beach, Cal.

Of Winfield S. Chaplin, of the Class of 1870, U.S.M.A., whose death was reported last week, an officer of the Army, who was an instructor at West Point in 1869, writes: "The news brings me sorrow, for I knew him well, first while he was cadet captain of Company D, and the finest officer in the class of 1870. Long years afterward we spent part of a summer together in northern Wisconsin, and in 1903 I visited him at the great university of which he was the head."

Major Charles E. McDonell, attached to the 148th Field Artillery, N.G.U.S., a unit of the 41st Division, died April 4 in the Rockefeller Institute Hospital, New York city. He was taken ill while at Camp Mills and was transferred to the Rockefeller Institute Hospital for treatment. His home was in Portland, Ore., where for many years he was in the National Guard.

Lieut. Lewis Sidney Jordan, U.S.N.R.F., was recently accidentally killed on the U.S.S. Undaunted. The body has been taken to San Francisco. Lieutenant Jordan was born in San Francisco on Aug. 5, 1880, and entered the naval service as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the U.S.N.R.F., May 15, 1917. He was promoted to lieutenant Jan. 5, 1918. On Jan. 30, 1918, he was ordered to Mare Island, Cal., for ultimate duty as C.O. of the U.S.S. Undaunted, and served in this capacity until his death. His wife, Alice Marie Donnelly Jordan, resides at 1219 Twelfth avenue, San Francisco.

Col. Gervase Francis N. Tinley, C.B., C.M.G., I.A., late colonel commanding 31st Lancers of Tower Hill House, Kingsclere, Hants, died suddenly at Marseilles on Feb. 18, 1918. Colonel Tinley married Elsie Benton, daughter of the late Col. W. B. Hughes, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

Memorial services for the late Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, N.G. Pa., will be held by the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa., April 10, 1918. General Stewart had served as secretary of the Board of Trustees and as acting treasurer of the home.

Mrs. E. M. Huckins, mother of the wife of Gen. J. A. Irons, U.S.A., and of the wife of Col. G. H. Estes, N.A., and of the wife of Col. L. T. Richardson, N.A., died at Los Angeles, Cal., on March 28, 1918.

Dr. Frank Roop Smith, father of Lieut. Frank R. Smith, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Albert M. Penn, wife of Lieutenant Commander Penn, U.S.N., died suddenly at Wilmington, Del., on March 6, 1918.

Mrs. Margaret Babbitt, mother of Ord. Sergt. Adrian Babbitt, U.S.A., retired, died March 12, 1918, at Middletown, Ohio, aged seventy-six years, six months and ten days. The interment was at Paulding, Ohio.

The many friends of Mrs. William B. Van Auken, formerly Miss Gladys A. Miller, of South Manning Boulevard, Albany, N.Y., who became the bride of Lieut. William B. Van Auken, 14th U.S. Cav., in December, 1917, will be grieved to learn of her sudden death on April 1, 1918, at Albany, N.Y. Mrs. Van Auken had a wide circle of friends, as she was prominent in society at Fort Clark, Tex., where she had been located with her husband. She was loved by all and her death was a blow to all who knew her.

Theodore Barnes, father of Capts. Theodore Barnes, Jr. and Julian F. Barnes, U.S.A., died at his residence, 2433 Wisconsin avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., on March 23, 1918.

The Hon. Charles A. Walker, father of Mrs. McClure, widow of Col. Charles McClure, U.S.A., and grandfather of Major Charles Walker McClure, U.S.A., died at his residence in Carlinville, Ill., on March 25, 1918.

Mrs. Sallie R. Chisholm, of Fort Moultrie, S.C., died at Charleston, S.C., on March 18, 1918.

The War Department reprints the following deaths among officers for the week ending April 2 which were not previously reported:

Lieut. Cols. William S. Wells and Edgar Ridenour.

Major Lauren S. Eckels, Capts. Harrison B. Wall, Malcolm J. Denny and Ira G. Penberthy.

First Lieuts. Charles M. Brooks, Clifford L. Wilcox, Charles E. Renstrom, Robert L. Buoyington, Claude D.

Lowe, Raymond J. McPhee, Alfred T. Daly and George E. Hull.

Second Lieuts. Jefferson Feigl, Edwin A. Oldham, Charles K. Cleminshaw, Samuel J. Dickson, Lewis N. Lathrop and Gerald L. Ebner.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Second Lieut. Byron Jackson, jr., of the American Aviation Service, was instantly killed at Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex., April 1, when the machine in which he was flying crashed to earth out of control from a distance of 600 feet. A cadet who was with Lieutenant Jackson was slightly injured. Lieutenant Jackson's home was in San Francisco, Cal.

F. J. Dwyer and J. Scott Rowan, both members of the Royal Flying Corps, were killed in aviation accidents at Fort Worth, Tex., March 29.

Lieut. S. Hugaenin of the American Flying Contingent of Wisconsin; Corporal Seisert and Private Krautman were killed at the Lincolnshire Airdrome, England, April 3, as the result of a ground collision between airplanes. A fourth man was injured.

Lieuts. R. F. Ives, S.O.R.C., of Chicago; Carl E. Ekstrand, of Brooklyn, and Russell H. Dwiggins, of Waynetown, Ind., were killed in aviation accidents at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, April 4. Lieutenant Ives was killed when his machine went into a tail spin and fell. Lieutenant Otto Epp, S.O.R.C., who was in the same machine, was slightly injured. Lieutenant Ekstrand and Dwiggins were killed flying together when their airplane fell. Complete loss of control while doing stunts was responsible for the death of Lieutenant Ives, according to a statement made at the hospital by Lieutenant Epp. Lieutenant Dwiggins, a pilot, who received his ground training at the State University, Columbus, Ohio, was flying with Cadet Ekstrand when his machine also slipped into a tail spin and crashed to the ground, killing both the instructor and his pupil.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Gertrude Letitia Landen, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John F. Landen, was married on March 30, 1918, to Lieut. Roland Virgil Vaughn, U.S. Coast Art., at her parents' home, New Rochelle, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Tillman B. Johnson, pastor of the Salem Baptist Church. One hundred and fifty guests were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Landen; Miss Anna Todd and Miss Natalie Kemp. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Earle Vaughn, and the ushers were Lieut. Frank Fripp, U.S.N.A., of Camp Dix, and Lieut. Lawrence Fox, U.S. Coast Art., Los Angeles, Cal. The bride is a descendant of the Flandreau family, who were among the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Vaughn, of Haverhill, Mass., a graduate of Yale University, 1916, and was captain of the varsity football team that year.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Lieut. Lawrence Baxter Richardson, U.S.N., of Boston, and Miss Eunice Elizabeth Castle, of Seattle, Wash., in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, on March 26, 1918. They were attended by Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas F. Remington, U.S.N.

Lieut. Thomas Frederick Remington, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude Leihy, of Buffalo, N.Y., were married at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, on March 25, 1918. The couple were attended by Lieut. Lawrence B. Richardson, U.S.N., and Miss Eunice Elizabeth Castle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Pupkin, of San Benito, Tex., announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Capt. Herbert M. Ostroski, 16th U.S. Cav., on March 3, 1918, at Waco, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Killinger announce the marriage of their daughter, Anne Louise, to Capt. John Ross Mendenhall, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, U.S.A., stationed at Pelham, N.Y., on March 19, 1918. The bride is a graduate of Rye Seminary and Dans Hall and has been interested for the last two years in lyric pantomime and dance. Captain Mendenhall, who graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1915, is the grandson of the late Col. John Mendenhall, U.S.A.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Frank McG. de Graffenreid for the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Howard, to Lieut. John Bether Stratford, U.S. Inf., on April 17, 1918, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Seale, Ala. A reception at the home of the bride will follow the ceremony.

Capt. Cherubusco Newton, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., of Fort Sherman, C.Z., and Miss Susan Louise Howard, of New Orleans, were married on March 18, 1918, at Christ Church-by-the-Sea, by the Rev. E. J. Cooper. Capt. and Mrs. Newton, with Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Newton's mother, after a short stay at the Hotel Washington will go to Fort Amador, where Captain Newton's company is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses N. Baker, of Montclair, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wright Baker, to Capt. Robert W. Daniels, Field Art., U.S.A. Captain Daniels has been in France since last August with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Capt. Paul D. Connor, 318th Inf., N.A., at Camp Lee, Va., and Miss Martha Lorraine Harrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Harrell, of Sherman, Texas, were married at Sherman on March 17, 1918. Captain Connor is a brother of Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor, U.S.N.

Ensign William M. White, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Frances Mildred Atwood, both of Brookline, Mass., were married at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., March 30, 1918, by the rector, Rev. Edward Darlington Johnson. The bride wore a blue traveling gown and carried a shower of pink rosebuds. There were no attendants. The parents of the bride were present and the father of the groom and a number of friends witnessed the ceremony. The wedding marches, processional and recessional, were played by Mrs. Henry Campbell. Ensign and Mrs. White left immediately after the ceremony for a short wedding trip.

Mrs. Mary Borden-Turner, daughter of Mrs. William J. Borden, of New York, became the bride of Brig. Gen. Edward Louis Spiers, of the British army, at Paris, France, March 30, 1918. Mrs. Spiers is the sister of Lieut. Comdr. John Borden, U.S.N.R.F. (N.Y.). The civil ceremony took place in the British Consulate General's and the religious rites in the French Protestant Church, Temple de l'Etoile, in the presence of the British and American Ambassadors. The bride was given away by Lieut. Comdr. John Borden. Mrs. Spiers' first husband was Capt. Douglas Turner, of the British army.

Three years ago Mrs. Spiers sailed from New York for France and in the midst of a typhoid epidemic she joined the staff of the military hospital in Dunkirk. Soon afterward she established the first mobile surgical hospital, which has been the model for others near the firing line—one of them with 4,000 beds she organized at the request of the French government and this was placed under her supervision. For heroism and notable achievements she has been awarded the French war cross.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Lieut. Williard P. Woodman, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor E. Williamson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Williamson, of Portland, Me., on March 29, 1918, at Washington, D.C.

The engagement of Miss Jean Morrison, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Albert Alexander Morrison, of Portland, Ore., to Major John Cabeen Beatty, Ord. Dept., N.A., was announced on April 1, 1918. Major Beatty was graduated from West Point with the class of 1911, and has been on duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., since February, 1918.

Announcement is made by Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, of New York and Yonkers, N.Y., of the marriage of her sister, Mrs. Reta Hickman Perkins, of Butte, Mont., to Capt. Hornsby Evans, U.S.A., retired, son of Brig. Gen. Robert Kennon Evans, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Evans. The wedding took place on March 26 in San Francisco, Cal. The bride was married before and lived in San Francisco until two years previous to the war, when she went to Paris, where she had a studio for painting and writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Littlejohn announce the marriage of their daughter, Liska, to Lieut. Daniel C. McCoy, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McCoy, of Yonkers, N.Y., which was quietly solemnized on March 26, 1918, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, the Rev. T. J. Sloan rector, officiating. Lieut. and Mrs. McCoy left for Houston for a brief stay and are guests of Hotel Galvez while Lieutenant McCoy is on temporary duty at Ellington Field, and they leave shortly for Washington, D.C., where he is on duty. The wedding, which is of great interest in social and musical circles, was the culmination of a sweet little romance of Cornell College days.

Lieut. Rolfe S. Sample, 49th U.S. Inf., son of Brig. Gen. W. R. Sample, U.S.A., was married to Miss Ethel Trippett Leffingwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leffingwell, of Montclair, N.J., April 1, 1918. The marriage took place at the home of her parents and the ceremony was performed by Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Leffingwell. Midshipman William Sample, U.S.N.A., was best man. The guard of honor comprised eight officers from the 49th Regiment, Lieutenants Dale, O'Connor, McCarthy, Page, Schwartz, Barden, Williams and Felton. The bride is a senior at Barnard College and will continue her studies there and be graduated with her class.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Lewis M. Hitchcock, P.S., and Miss Dorothy Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lewis, of Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Lewis is sailing from San Francisco by transport to the Philippines, where the wedding will take place early in May.

Mrs. Clara Walker announces the marriage of her daughter, Clara Louise, to Lieut. Nathan Cockrell, 16th Cav., U.S.A., on Feb. 28, 1918, at Statesville, N.C.

CHANGES AMONG GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, N.A., commander of the 3rd Division, National Army, at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, reported at the War Department April 2, after he had undergone the physical examination required of general officers whose duties will include active service duty abroad with troops. It is understood that General Glenn was ordered to return to his division, indicating that the report of the medical board in his case was favorable. General Glenn's division is made up of Ohio and West Virginia troops.

Major Gen. Francis H. French, N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.), commanding the 31st Division, National Army, at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., was on March 27 honorably discharged as a major general of the National Army only. He is ordered to remain in command of the 31st Division until further orders. The division is made up of Georgia, Alabama and Florida National Guard.

Major Gen. George T. Bartlett, N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.), was on March 26 honorably discharged as major general in the National Army only. He has been in charge of training American troops in England. General Bartlett will remain on duty abroad which will not involve active command of troops.

Brig. Gen. Henry H. Whitney, N.A. (colonel U.S.A.), has been honorably discharged as a brigadier general, N.A. only, and has been assigned to command the coast defenses of Long Island. Colonel Whitney has been in command of a brigade in the 38th National Guard Division at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Phillips (colonel U.S.A.) who has been on duty at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., has been honorably discharged as a brigadier general, National Army only. He has been assigned to command the coast defenses of Puget Sound, Wash.

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Gaston, Nat. Army, has been relieved from assignment with the 11th Brigade, 6th Division, Regular Army, and has been assigned to command the 74th Infantry Brigade 37th Division, National Guard, at Deming, N. Mex. The 37th Division is composed of Ohio and West Virginia National Guard.

The honorable discharge as brigadier general of the National Army only of the following colonels of Coast Artillery of the Regular Army was announced by the War Department on March 29: Frank G. Mauldin, John L. Hayden, William C. Rafferty and Alfred M. Hunter. Colonel Mauldin has been on duty at Camp Cody, N.M.; Colonel Hayden at Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Colonel Rafferty at Camp McClellan, Ala., and Colonel Hunter has been on duty at Fort Miley, Cal.

General Bell Returns to Camp Upton.

An order issued at the War Department early in the week assigning Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., to command the Western Department and to relieve Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., retired, has been revoked. General Bell on April 2 was assigned temporarily to the command of Camp Upton. He recently returned from France and underwent his physical examination. Press dispatches from Washington state that the board which examined him conditioned its favorable report on his living under a strict diet schedule for a period. General Bell was in New York on April 2 on his way back from Washington to Camp Upton. The New York Herald quotes him as saying when asked about the Department's earlier decision to send him to the Western post

and the later reports that he was to remain in command of the 77th Division:

"I was and still am very anxious to participate in the war in Europe, but after consultation with the Chief of Staff I recognized at once that the War Department's action in relieving me had been inspired solely by what it considered would be in the best interest of our operations abroad. Though I must accept the inevitable with resignation, I have not lost all hope of yet having some part, however modest, in the fighting. While there's life there's hope, you know. The Department was very kind to me and at my request consented to revoke my order to go to the Western Department and permit me to remain for the present at Camp Upton, where there is work I desire to finish."

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington from Raleigh, N.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Barrett, U.S.R., have taken a house at 1010 Prince street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Bromwell, widow of Col. Charles Bromwell, was hostess at a dinner on March 27 in Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., are staying at the Manor, Albemarle Park, Asheville, N.C.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Nathan W. Post, U.S.N., have bought a house at 3101 Eighteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., has left Washington for a visit in Elizabeth, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, U.S.A., are the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., in Norfolk, Va.

Brig. Gen. William P. Burnham, N.A., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. O. E. Burnham, at the Parkwood, Washington.

Mrs. J. J. Kingman and Miss Kingman, wife and daughter of Colonel Kingman, N.A., have arrived at Camp Travis, Texas.

Mrs. Hatch, wife of Brig. Gen. E. E. Hatch, N.A., has left Washington, after a visit to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Spring.

Lieut. Irving L. Arbeely, U.S.R., is the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Arbeely, at their U-street residence, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Green, jr., U.S.R., are visiting the former's parents, Representative and Mrs. W. R. Green, in Washington.

Lieut. Col. Bryan Conrad, N.A., has returned to Macon, Ga., after a visit to his mother, Mrs. Holmes Conrad, in Winchester, Va.

Mrs. Jamison, wife of Capt. Howard W. Jamison, U.S.R., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Lipscomb, in Manassas, Va.

Miss Amy Brooks, granddaughter of Gen. John Wilson, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon of six covers on March 29 at the United Service Club, Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., left Hot Springs on March 28, and after visiting relatives in Missouri will arrive home in Cincinnati about April 15.

Miss Dolores Crawford, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a visit to Mrs. Travers Miller in Montclair, N.J.

A son was born on March 30, 1918, to Mrs. Gertrude B. Childs and the late Lieut. Earle Wayne Freed Childs, U.S.N., of 1144 Eighty-fourth street, Brooklyn, The baby has been named Earle Boucher Childs.

Capt. Julian F. Barnes, U.S.A., who was called home on account of the death of his father, Mr. Theodore Barnes, has returned to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., where he is now stationed.

Major and Mrs. James P. Marley, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington and are located at 1733 Twentieth street, N.W. Major Marley has been detailed in the Inspector General's Department.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Capt. John B. Thompson, U.S.A., who has been visiting her parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, N.A., in San Diego, Cal., has left for Douglas, Ariz., to join Captain Thompson.

The officers of the 48th Infantry entertained at dinner and dance at Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., on March 23 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Kimball's guests, Mrs. Wilson D. Yates and Miss Marion Wetherill.

Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were Major Gen. J. E. McMahon, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Pierson, U.S.A.; Major W. E. Hall, Capt. W. T. Taber, U.S.A., and Capt. M. J. Warner, U.S.A.

Judge William H. Wadham of the Court of General Sessions, New York city, the son of Commodore A. V. Wadham, U.S.N., has gone abroad to spend two months in England and France as the guest of the British and French governments.

Mrs. McCall and Miss Katherine McCall, wife and daughter of the Governor of Massachusetts, are visiting Mrs. Chappell, wife of Lieut. Alfred Chappell, U.S.R., at the Madrid, Washington. Mrs. Chappell was formerly Miss Margaret McCall.

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Grayson, wife of Med. Dir. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., are among the patronesses for the two performances by Jacques Copeau and his French players on April 8 at Poli's Theater, Washington.

Mrs. J. Alfred Moss and children, family of Major Moss, Signal Corps, U.S.A., are comfortably located in the Wickham Homestead at 38 West Main street, Norwalk, Ohio. Major Moss is signal officer at Camp Wadsworth, S.C. Miss Pauline Moss is convalescing nicely from a recent operation for appendicitis.

Among the box holders for the combined horse show and military and amateur race, for the benefit of the Red Cross, to be held April 23-27 at the Arlington Park course, Washington, are Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A.; Mrs. William Cary Sanger; Rear Admiral Willard Brownson, U.S.N., and Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Allen R. Kimball, 48th U.S. Inf., stationed at Norfolk, Va., have had as their guests for the past two weeks Mrs. Wilson D. Yates, of Schenectady, N.Y., and Miss Marion Wetherill, of Syracuse, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Kimball entertained at tea in their honor, having as their guests the officers of the 48th U.S. Infantry and lady friends.

Capt. Harvey M. Hobbs, U.S.A., has arrived in Plainfield, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. G. H. Estes, U.S.A., are located at the Woodley, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Gerald A. Johnson, U.S.M.C., have arrived in Washington.

Miss Marjorie Jones, sister of Capt. Lloyd E. Jones, U.S.A., has sailed for Siam.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Gen. E. D. Thomas, U.S.A., has arrived at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Mrs. Ducat, wife of Lieut. Reginald Ducat, U.S.A., has arrived at Chickamauga, Ga.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Ensign Charles B. Hughes, U.S.N., has arrived in Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Merchant, wife of Capt. W. Fewell Merchant, U.S.R., has returned to Manassas, Va.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Col. James T. Watson, N.A., is located at the Washington, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. and Mrs. B. N. Booth, U.S.A., are stopping at the Renstrom House, Fort du Pont, Del.

Col. and Mrs. Richard C. Croxton, U.S.A., have left Washington and arrived in San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Chaplain Starr H. Lloyd, U.S.N., is staying at the Margrove, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Roper, wife of Comdr. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Albert Thornton in Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Malcolm MacLaren, U.S.R., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Southgate in Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Harry L. Adams and son, Theodore, have joined Captain Adams at their new station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Phillip E. Benjamin, 159th Inf., N.A., at San Diego, Cal., on March 12, 1918.

Miss Isabelle Claude has returned to Washington after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Wickham, U.S.N., in Annapolis, Md.

A daughter, Mary Don Brownell, was born to Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Brownell, 55th U.S. Inf., at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Feb. 18, 1918.

A daughter, Dorothy Aileen Hayes, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Casey H. Hayes, 10th Field Art., U.S.A., at San Diego, Cal., on March 26, 1918.

Mrs. Armin Mueller, of Milwaukee, Wis., is leaving this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Nicholas, 196 Central avenue, Flushing, New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Pace, 5th U.S. Inf., announce the arrival of a son, Herbert Edward Pace, Jr., at Ancon Hospital, Ancon, C.Z., on March 19, 1918.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen H. Curtis, U.S.A., the latter a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William P. Burnham, N.A., have arrived in Washington.

Mrs. George Willis Brew has been spending several weeks in Old Point Comfort, Va. Lieutenant Brew is in the Ordnance Reserve and is now stationed at Fort Monroe.

Capt. Alfred A. Whetzel, Q.M.R.C., is now on duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Whetzel resides at 5304 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. George A. Wilson, U.S.N.R., who was married March 20 at Cambridge, Mass., is visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wilson, in Bethesda, Md.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young, who have had an apartment at the Wickersham, Portland, Ore., have taken a house, No. 202 King street, which they will occupy April 1.

Mrs. McCoskey, wife of the late Gen. William S. McCoskey, of Pacific Grove, Cal., with her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Conklin, has arrived in Washington from Florida, and is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McCoskey at the Kenesaw.

Mrs. Andrew Addoms, wife of Lieutenant Addoms, U.S.N., and small son are spending a few months in Kansas City with Mrs. William Addoms before returning to Norfolk, where they will reside while Lieutenant Addoms is at sea.

Mrs. Chester E. Coulter, mother of Major Halvor G. Coulter, Coast Art., U.S.A., is located at the National Arts Club, Gramercy Park, New York city. Mrs. Coulter is at present in the War Service Work of the American Women's Hospitals.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett was the honored guest at a luncheon given March 21 at the Presidio of San Francisco, by Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen. Mrs. C. P. Titus, wife of Major Titus, was among those asked to meet the guest of honor.

Capt. J. B. Carleton and the British officers stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., entertained at a luncheon at Camp Fremont, Cal., recently. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. Bart Rittenhouse and Mrs. J. B. Reynolds.

Among the young ladies on the floor committee for the ball for the benefit of the Permanent American, British, French and Belgian Blind War Relief Fund on April 6 at the Willard, Washington, are Miss Ruth Wilson, Mrs. Sherman Miles, the Misses Lelia and Anne Gordon, Miss Bessie Edwards, Miss Delphine Heyle and Miss Reeves Harris.

"Col. William A. Shunk, 15th U.S. Cav., now in command at Fort Leavenworth, well-known in Milwaukee," said the Milwaukee Sentinel recently, "is looked upon as likely to be promoted to brigadier general very soon. He is a native of Indiana, graduated No. 11 at West Point in 1879, and most of the time since then has been on duty with troops of the line. Successful and honorable as was his record at the military institution, it was but the beginning of his labors. He has continued his preparation, and has had charge of institutions devoted to military preparation. Probably no officer stands higher in the Service in point of thorough knowledge of tactics or drill. As an executive officer of initiative and courage he has the respect of his command. Colonel Shunk's many admirers in the Army and out will be disappointed should he be prevented from using his great natural and acquired talents in the hour of his country's need." The Leavenworth Times of March 27 in quoting the above adds: "The only objection the people of Leavenworth would have to seeing the Colonel receive this promotion is that, in all probability, it would take him away from Leavenworth. Colonel Shunk is in the vigor of manhood and entirely fit for foreign service. Should he receive the promotion he richly deserves he would, undoubtedly, be given a command in Europe. Colonel Shunk has been a most excellent friend to Leavenworth and our people would sincerely regret to lose him, but they most earnestly desire that he shall have all the honors coming to him."

Mrs. Cole, wife of Capt. Albert N. Cole, M.R.C., has joined her husband at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Munson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., announced the birth of a son on March 30, 1918, at Berkeley, Cal.

Brig. Gen. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been detailed as secretary and treasurer of the United States Soldiers Home, Washington.

Col. J. B. Allison, Signal Corps, U.S.A., was given a few days leave to take his wife to Rochester, Minn., where she is under the care of Dr. Mayo.

A daughter, Jane Catherine Edgerly, was born to Major and Mrs. John P. Edgerly, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at San Antonio, Texas, on March 8, 1918.

Rear Admiral A. Ross, U.S.N., has left New Orleans, La., for a trip to Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., thence up the Pacific coast as far as Seattle and Bremerton.

Mrs. Lindsay C. Whiteside, wife of P.A. Surgeon Whiteside, U.S.N., has been staying at The Farm, at Leighton, Pa., during Surgeon Whiteside's tour of sea duty.

Among the officers who are guests at the Hotel Clark in Los Angeles, Cal., are Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Decker, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Roumage, of Camp Kearny, and Capt. T. M. Uhler, U.S.A.

Mrs. Morey, wife of Lieut. Col. Lewis S. Morey, N.A., will make her home with her father, Mrs. A. B. Palm, at 202 East Ninth street, Austin, Texas, during Lieutenant Colonel Morey's absence in France.

Capt. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., American Naval Attaché at Petrograd, Mrs. Crosley, Capt. Norman Stines, a member of the American Military Mission in Russia, and Mrs. Stines have now reached Stockholm.

Mrs. Robert W. Cary, wife of Lieutenant Cary, U.S.N., with her two small daughters, has left New York and is spending a few days with Lieutenant Cary's mother in Kansas City before going to her home in San Francisco.

Mrs. Anna R. Chaffee, wife of the late Lieutenant General Chaffee, and Mrs. Helen Chaffee Howard, wife of Major John H. Howard, U.S.A., who is now in France, are living at Hotel Anderson, 102 West Eightieth street, New York city.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Hugh Hill at Quincy, Mass., on March 15, 1918. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of H. Gerritt Smith, a former naval constructor, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Betty Dent Smith, daughter of the late Judge Lewis Dent.

A daughter, Margaret Ross Whisenant, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John Ross Whisenant, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Feb. 16, 1918. Lieutenant Whisenant is with the 5th Division, Camp Greene, N.C. Mrs. Whisenant was formerly Miss Celestine Zilker, of San Antonio, Texas.

The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia University, New York, N.Y., announced on March 31 that he would go to France soon to engage in Y.M.C.A. work until the end of the war. The announcement followed a farewell sermon by Chaplain Knox, and came as a surprise to many attending the service.

Capt. James J. Dawson, Q.M.R.C., U.S.A., is now on duty in New York city at the office of the Bureau of Labor, 54 Dey street. Lieut. H. H. Wise, also of the Q.M. Corps, is on duty with the Captain as his assistant. Captain Dawson has made a number of trips across the ocean in the war zone and was also in command of a fleet of barges and lighters, during which he had some interesting experiences. The Captain has seen shipwrecks, sea rescues and other happenings of the deep and has had some close calls himself. A vessel he was in command of rescued a French boat and crew at sea and turned it over to a British cruiser.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, formerly of the 7th N.Y. and prominent as an officer for many years, has a son, 1st Lieut. Leigh K. Lydecker, on the firing line in France serving with the 149th Field Artillery. He was graduated as a mechanical engineer from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1902, and served in the old 7th as private and corporal, 1901-1908. From May to August, 1917, he attended the Engineer officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Va., and was there commissioned first lieutenant in the Field Artillery. He was later ordered to Camp Mills, N.Y., and attached to the Headquarters Company of the 149th Regiment, Field Artillery, in the Rainbow Division. With that division he went to Europe in October, 1917.

Major Albert T. Rich, Inf., U.S.A., now serving in France, is among the many officers there who have been working overtime. When he first got across the Atlantic he was acting division Q.M., when qualified assistants were scarce, but despite this handicap he delivered the goods in fine shape, but had to work about eighteen hours per day to do it for some three months. The major is now on duty with an Infantry regiment of the Regular Army which has a fine record of service on many fields of combat. Major Rich is well known in the New York National Guard, where he was highly esteemed as a most accomplished inspector instructor. He organized a company in the 71st Infantry, which became famous as the best drilled company ever seen in the state, especially in battle tactics. It served as the model company for the National Guard. Major Rich was among the most valuable instructors ever assigned the state by the War Department.

The Needlework Guild of America, under the leadership of Mrs. Truman H. Newberry and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, has started a drive for 100,000 new members in New York city, 2,000 new branches and 2,000,000 new members in other cities throughout the United States. The drive will continue till April 15. Membership requires only a pledge for two new garments, which may be anything from towels to trousers or entire suits of clothes, to suit the purse of any individual or that of individuals, and is open to any one of any race, creed, age or sex. Those not caring to pledge garments may pledge a sum of money of any denomination. The garments may be made by manufacturer or individual and given by manufacturer or by individual. The drive is for the poor at home, and pledges do not mature till Oct. 1, when a distribution will be made through recognized charities, hospitals and churches by vote of the directors. As a special inducement to the public to lend its aid at the present moment a beautifully engraved certificate is to be presented to each person contributing to this cause. Cheques may be mailed to Mrs. Melvin A. Bronson, secretary of the organization, at No. 289 Madison avenue, New York city. Members of the Advisory Board include Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., retired; Mr. Allan R. Hawley, Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., retired; Judge William H. Wadham and Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood.

Mrs. Hubbell, widow of Gen. Henry Hubbell, U.S.A., has returned to her apartment at the Decatur after a brief stay in Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. Harold Van Valzah, U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles E. Battle, U.S.N., were joint hosts at a tea-dance on March 30 on the U.S.S. *Mayflower*.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., who has been spending the past few months in Washington, has arrived at Columbia, S.C.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold C. Train, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner followed by bridge on March 25, at the Columbia Country Club, Washington.

A son was born at Bethesda, Md., on Feb. 12, 1918, to Dorothy Harding Field, wife of Lieut. John M. Field, Jr., U.S.N. This young Naval Academy candidate will be christened John Morris Field, 3d.

GEN. WOOD'S VIEWS ON WAR SITUATION.

Although the hearing of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was given in executive session of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as was noted last week, it is known that he did not hesitate to tell with great frankness his views and observations upon the military situation in this country and abroad. It is openly said that he believes that troops might have been sent abroad in greater numbers at an earlier day; and that they have not been furnished with material and supplies in all respects as they should be—particularly in artillery, machine guns, airplanes and some other respects, for all of which the U.S. armies are dependent upon the Allies. General Wood does not assert that the troops are not sufficiently well equipped, but that too much of their equipment has come from our Allies, who have great burdens of their own, and who have in the latest drive suffered huge losses in all sorts of munitions and equipment. It is not clear to him why some of the foreign appliances were not procured for the Army long ago, and why experimentation that ought, in his opinion, to have been carried out before war was declared was not later deferred until after the troops had been supplied with the best equipment that could be obtained readily.

General Wood is an advocate of several ideas—one that the next training camp for officers should be instituted at an early date and should be continued over a period of six months instead of three months as at the present camp. He argues that justice to the rank and file demands that they receive the best available officers to lead them and to care for them before the fighting begins. He holds that six months' training will result in much better trained and more efficient officers not only as a result of the training, but because the training officers will have an opportunity to measure up the candidates and by a process of elimination will secure the best of the class.

General Wood is a strong advocate of increase in rank for staff corps officers such as those of the medical, the engineering and the supply corps, holding that they should receive such rank as will place them where their great talents will enable them to render the most service. For instance, he thinks it absurd that a great surgeon, such as Brewer, should have rank inferior to that of a comparatively young medical officer of the Regular Army; or that some of the great engineers should be subordinate to a young graduate of West Point, however promising. He believes that this war is to be fought by National Army men; that the fact should be realized and men of the nation should have full opportunity to do the best that in them lies. He considers the number of Regular Army men too small to reach out into all the places that must be filled.

General Wood's long study of military principles and military history, his knowledge of the military organizations of nations abroad and his own experience as Chief of Staff of the Army, lend a degree of authority to his views that entitle them to consideration when he speaks of the General Staff. It is his conclusion that the Chief of Staff, the ablest officer available, should have under him a large number of officers, many of them specialists, capable of developing every detail without personal attention to them of the chief; and that the Chief of Staff should devote his time to working out the great military policies, and in the name of the Secretary should have authority to put them into effect.

Some Aspects of the War.

In an address at Baltimore, Md., on April 3, at "Over There," the Liberty Loan exhibition, General Wood said: "We're in a war which is going to tax us to the utmost. We are going into the valley of the shadow. We're going to win, but not easily, not without paying the price that all must pay for waiting too long. Everything we have must be engaged. Men, women, children must lend their activities.

"Great, glorious France is giving her sons; Britain is shedding the blood of thousands. They are glorious, but they are tired. They are weary, but, speaking literally, on a long tour through the trenches I have yet to hear one man talk of quitting. Their determination should be an inspiration to us. What they need is the vigor of our support. We must adopt the motto of the Black Prince—"I serve."

"Inefficiency at this time is treason. There are thousands of things we can do if we but realize the seriousness of the situation in the world to-night.

"Do not talk of this as the last great war. God will have to change human nature before we can discuss such a thing. There will be other wars, and America, to keep them from her shores, must build up her strength, remaining yet tolerable, but firm in her purposes. We must have forces to prevent war, as well as to wage it. Indeed, if we do not speed, this great war may be fought here. Be ready, but not intolerable. If we want principle and freedom, we must be ready at all times to fight for them."

Some other aspects of the war were touched upon by General Wood in a speech he made at the annual dinner of the Manufacturing Perfumers Association in New York city on April 4. Repeating his opinion that the war would be a long one, he said that before its end came in sight America's men would probably go forward by the millions to do their part in the winning of a war that the Germans, he said, have made the most inhuman and brutal in all history. The number of men now on the west front he estimated at about 12,000,000, and on one point of the line he added that since the war started three men had been killed for every square yard fought over.

The Germans, General Wood said, are not exhausted, and they are far from being defeated. The man, he added, who tells the American people that the situation is otherwise tells what is not true and does a wicked thing. The Allies, he declared, will win the war, and "we will win it with them." Of the American soldier he said there can be no doubt. He is going over the top, and "there

are a lot of them," said the General, "who are not coming back."

"The burden that is to rest upon us," General Wood continued, "the responsibility, will be great, but we are equal to it. We must give all that we have, and every man, woman and child must do his or her part. There are none too old and none too feeble but in some way they can help. And they will."

"You have heard something of the war. Some of you have seen something of it, but not many of you can really appreciate how great and how tremendous it is unless you have actually gone along the line for something over 300 miles and seen millions of men engaged in the most deadly, the most dreadful and most inhuman war of all time. It is a wonderful thing to see great nations struggling for life, while vindicating or striving to vindicate and establish a principle, to establish fair dealing, honesty, uprightness among nations; to build up a condition under which the little nations can live, yet that is exactly what is going on in Europe, and going on to an extent that is almost incomprehensible."

"This is not a time for anything but the best. It is not a war of parties or a war of classes, it is a war of the American people, a war in which everything we have is at stake. The best men make the best soldiers—the men of convictions; the kind of men old Cromwell talked of—God-fearing men well thought of by the people; they are the kind who will win this war. This is not the war of the swash buckler, or of the vulgar and profane. You hear very little of profanity along the battle line to-day. The men who have seen month after month the horrors of war, and have seen brigades and regiments wiped out repeatedly, some of them fifteen times, they are serious men, as they realize the tremendous responsibility of the situation.

"It is not a war for the smug trifler, or the smug politician, or the smug profiteer. We can do as well as any men on earth, but we must be ready. And the preparation must be serious preparation. And we must bring into that preparation the very best we have in the country and everything we have of efficiency and eliminate anything that is inefficient—I do not care who it is or where it is. Men who are going to die have the right to the highest degree of efficiency in the way of everything that pertains to their armament, their equipment, and their protection."

LONGEVITY PAY IN THE GUARD.

An officer of the National Guard, who, after being drafted into the Service of the United States, accepts a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps or in the Regular Army, is no longer in the Service of the United States under the terms of Section 111 of the National Defense Act and therefore "is not entitled to the privileges of those who come within the terms of the section." The Comptroller gives the above decision in connection with three questions asked by the Quartermaster General of the Army through the channel of The Adjutant General and the Secretary of War. The query made was:

"Will an officer of the National Guard, drafted into Federal Service Aug. 5, 1917, under the call of the President of July 5, 1917, be entitled to count his service in the National Guard, not in Federal Service, for purposes of longevity increase of pay from and after a date subsequent to Aug. 5, 1917, on which he may have accepted his commission as an officer of the National Army, as a Reserve officer, or as a temporary officer in the Regular Army?"

Before rendering the above decision the Comptroller points out that "the salient point which stands out" from previous decisions along this line "is that it is only those who are in the Federal Service by way of draft with the National Guard that are entitled to count prior National Guard or Organized Militia State service in computing their longevity pay." He adds, with a fanciful touch rare in the language of these decisions, "a National Guard drafted status is the touchstone by which the right to count prior service in the National Guard or Organized Militia is determined."

In the same decision it is stated that an enlisted man of the National Guard drafted into Federal Service Aug. 5, 1917, who is thereafter transferred to another branch of the military Service will be entitled to count all of his National Guard service for continuous service increase in pay so long as he remains in the ranks. If he accepts a commission as an officer of the National Guard he will be entitled to count all of his service in the National Guard for the purpose of longevity increase of pay. "An enlisted man transferred to the National Guard from another branch of the military Service subsequent to the date the National Guard was drafted into the Federal Service can not count prior State service in the National Guard for the purpose of continuous service increase of pay from and after the date of such transfer."

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE CAMPS.

Health conditions at Regular Army, National Guard and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending March 29 are as follows: General conditions: The health of troops in the United States continues very good. Admission, non-effective and death rates are somewhat higher than last week, due chiefly to prevalence of influenza and bronchitis with complicating pneumonias in many of our northern camps. National Guard camps, as a group, continue with remarkably low rates.

Regular Army: Camps Merritt and Stuart have relatively high sick and death rates. These camps retain the sick from outgoing commands at Ports of Embarkation, and, therefore, are credited with higher rates than would otherwise obtain. The number of new cases of measles is roughly the same as for last week. Pneumonia admissions total 324 as compared with 200 last week. Scarlet fever is prevailing in several camps and stations. Aviation Section (N.A.), shows an increase in the number of new cases of pneumonia and scarlet fever. In other respects there is little change in health conditions in aviation camps as compared with last week.

National Guard: Camp Bowie has the highest admission and non-effective rates of all camps of this group. The lowest rates are reported from Camps Hancock and Wadsworth. Very few new cases of measles and meningitis have occurred. Seventy-nine new cases of pneumonia are reported.

National Army: These camps continue to have high sick rates as compared with camps of other groups, though the rates are lower than last week. Camps Travis, Pike, Lewis, Dodge and Funston continue with sick rates much above the average. Epidemics of measles and mumps are prevailing in Camps Taylor and Dodge. Scattering cases of measles are reported from all camps

of this group. Two hundred and eighty-nine cases of pneumonia are reported. Camp Dodge reports forty-four cases; Camp Pike, forty-two; Camp Taylor, thirty. A few cases of meningitis and scarlet fever are reported from most camps of this group.

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the United States on the last day covered by the report was 39.1 per thousand. The admission rate for disease during the week was 21.2 per thousand; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 4.7 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 3.6 per thousand per year. The non-effective rate for the National Army was 34.9 per thousand; the admission rate for disease was 34.9 per thousand; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 14.2 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 14.0 per thousand per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States—including general hospitals and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (National Army)—was 44.4 per thousand; the admission rate for disease during the week was 29.1; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 11.3 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 10.1 per thousand per year.

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the United States for the previous week, on March 22, was 37.8 per thousand; the admission rate for disease during the week was 17.2 per thousand; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 3.1 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 2.8 per thousand per year. The non-effective rate for the National Army was 57.0 per thousand; the admission rate for disease was 35.9 per thousand; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 13.6 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 13.1 per thousand per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States, including general hospitals and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (National Army)—was 43.0 per thousand; the admission rate for disease during the week was 26.7; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 10.5 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 9.3 per thousand per year.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. Edward F. Glenn, 83d Division, Nat. Army, Camp Sherman, Ohio, who arrived in the United States March 29 after a three months' study of conditions in the trenches of France, expressed himself as confident of the ability of the Allied forces to hold the enemy in its great advance. General Glenn was most highly impressed with the morale of the French, American and British troops and the efficiency and splendid spirit in evidence everywhere.

An interesting demonstration of a war strength platoon, properly armed with rifles, automatic rifles, hand and rifle grenades, was given at the Small Arms Range of the 31st Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga., on March 30.

The 307th Field Artillery, N.A., on duty at Camp Dix, N.J., during recent target practice registered three direct hits on a target representing an enemy battery out of fifteen shells fired on a 2,400-yard range. This is considered unusually fine shooting.

Dissatisfaction is expressed at Camp Dix, N.J., with the character of the vaudeville performances given in camp to the men at the Liberty Theater. Lieut. Col. W. C. Johnson, assistant chief of staff, has taken up the matter with the Liberty Theater commission. Theatrical men among the organizations and one dramatic critic have criticized the performances as of low merit. Musical comedy productions were so poorly acted that the audiences left before they were half over. Since the Liberty Theater opened at Camp Dix, it is said, only three performances have been considered meritorious, and these were staged by small stock companies.

Majors Edward C. James and Claude E. Lanterman, U.S.N.G. (N.J.), 29th Division, of East Orange, N.J., who were promoted to lieutenant colonels, have been assigned to the 110th and 111th Field Artillery regiments respectively at Anniston, Ga.

Major Timothy J. Moynahan, 165th Inf. (old 69th N.Y.), now in France, who is reported slightly wounded, is well known in New York, and is one of the best officers in the regiment. Major Moynahan is a distinguished graduate of the New York School of Law. He originally entered the military service as a private in the 169th Infantry in May, 1898. He next joined the 8th Infantry as a first lieutenant in 1900, rising to the rank of captain in 1902. He resigned in 1907 and was appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department in May, 1911, and the following September he was elected captain in the 69th Regiment. He became major in 1916.

Capt. Louis de B. Moore, Q.M.R.C., is relieved from duty as acting division exchange officer, 88th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa, and 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Sinner, Inf. R.C., is appointed in his stead.

Brig. Gen. O. B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., who is at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., gave up his business and dropped everything to go there and give his whole time to organize the Soldiers' Club, and a mighty interesting work it is. So long as the general was not in active service he was anxious to do something along military lines, and was glad to take the management of the club. The club house is a one-story and basement brick building on the main street, Spartanburg, and as nothing is built up on either side, there is abundance of light and air. It is a building about 130x40 feet, with two very large fire-places, which so far have been used afternoons and evenings and surely give a very comfortable look and feeling, for while the days are comfortable the evenings have been cool. This large room can be divided, so that there is one which has been dubbed the music room, about 70x40 feet, in which there are a small stage, fire-place, etc. There are tables for games of all kinds, writing desks, etc., and large wooden arm chairs and leather couches around the fire-places. Downstairs there are shower baths, about twenty, some tubs, lockers, a barber shop, shoe polishing stand and wash room—all up to date. It is just for the enlisted men, not an officers' club at all. General Bridgman has organized it on club plans so far as possible, having started on a "Club Committee" of one man from each regiment which meets with General Bridgman once a week and arranges for the various entertainments, which must constantly be had to interest the men. The club is under the auspices of and funds raised by the War Camp Community Service and voluntary contributions. A number of attractive entertainments and dances have been given with great success, and a ladies' afternoon has been established.

Those who have relatives in the 27th (N.Y.) Division, now at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., can now wear the new service flag pin of the New York Division. The badge

is circular, about an inch in diameter, with a red star on a gold shield in the center. The coat of arms of the State of New York is reproduced, and in gold letters appear the words "N.Y. Division, 27th Div., U.S. Army." Fifty thousand of the badges have been distributed to the various recruiting stations in New York, and every relative of the Spartanburg men is urged to call at one of the offices and obtain one. The badges may be had at Recruiting Headquarters, 721 Fifth avenue, the recruiting station at 1980 Broadway, the 7th Regiment Armory, Park avenue and 66th street, and the 2d Field Artillery Armory, 165 Claremont avenue, Brooklyn.

The 57th Artillery Regiment Supply Company and Ordnance Detachment will hold a dance in the 22d Regiment Armory, Fort Washington avenue and 188th street, New York city, Saturday night, April 6. The 57th, which is under command of Col. E. F. Austin, is made up partly of the old 9th N.Y. and has been stationed at Fort Hancock, N.J., since last August. The certainty that American soldiers' embarkation will be speeded up prompted the officers of the regiment to give the men the privilege of saying good-bye to their families and friends. The proceeds of the dance will go to swell the regiment's private funds and will be used to purchase athletic equipment and promote regimental entertainments. Colonel Austin, commanding the 57th; Major Pepin and Captain Cecil, commanding officers of the supply company, will be the guests of honor. The regimental band will furnish the music for the dancing.

A G.C.M. at Camp Upton, N.Y., has sentenced Pvt. David Barry, who was attached to Hospital No. 6, Veterinary Corps, to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to serve twenty years at hard labor for desertion. Barry lived at Far Rockaway, L.I. He left the camp without permission on Nov. 2 last and was not found until Jan. 12, when he was arrested by detectives watching his home.

A troop of Regular Cavalry, under Capt. H. H. Anderson, on duty at Marfa, Texas, recently made a hard ride over 200 miles of the roughest country on the Mexican border to kill or capture Mexican bandits who had slain and robbed Americans. The troop returned to Marfa March 29 and passed a fine inspection before Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze and Col. George T. Langhorne. The Cavalry followed a hot trail on March 25 across the border below Valentine, brought back the body of Pvt. Theodore K. Albrite, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was killed during the running fight near Pilares, Mexico, March 28. The thirty-five bandits who raided the Nevel ranch, killing Glenn Nevill and a Mexican woman servant, when overtaken, and ten of them were killed and ten were wounded. Fifteen Mexicans escaped on horses furnished by friendly Mexicans in Pilares. Pilares later was visited by the troopers and a number of houses where dynamite, ammunition and rifles were found were destroyed.

Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., has been appointed "Navy Liberty Loan Officer" for the Third Liberty Loan, as announced in a circular letter sent to all commanders-in-chief, commandants and commanding officers on April 1 by Secretary Daniels. After explaining the purpose of the loan the letter states the method of subscription to be used in the Navy and Marine Corps and ends by Mr. Daniels saying, "I bespeak the most cordial co-operation of the Service for Admiral Cowie, who will serve as Liberty Loan officer."

Col. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C., U.S.A., has been ordered to command the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, the Coast Artillery School and the Coast Artillery training camp, relieving Col. John A. Lundein. Colonel Lundein will remain at Fort Monroe as librarian of the Coast Artillery School, and as editor of the Journal of the United States Artillery and for similar duties.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1216-1220.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 26, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieut. J. H. Leyda, M.R.C., to be first lieutenant from March 8, 1918.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Gambrill to be colonel with rank from March 15, 1918.

Major J. A. Logan, Jr., to be lieutenant colonel with rank from March 15, 1918.

TRANSFER TO THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Major, with rank from May 15, 1917.

First Lieut. C. C. Todd (retired).

To be Captain, with rank from July 1, 1916.

Second Lieut. C. N. Fearnster (retired).

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, with rank from dates noted.

Feb. 25, 1918—C. C. Carson; Feb. 28—G. T. Perkins; March 1—J. B. Murphy, J. A. Moore, F. B. Edwards, H. C. Merriam, H. W. McAvaney, R. W. Collins; March 2—E. G. Abbott; March 3—S. M. English.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from dates noted.

Jan. 4, 1918—E. J. Cullen; Jan. 25—J. J. Grace, O. A. Russell, W. J. Buttengenbach, O. O. Schudt; Jan. 26—M. H. Thompson; Jan. 28—W. W. Rose, A. Gilmor; Jan. 30—C. A. Mitchell, W. P. Currier, H. F. Spurgin; Jan. 31—E. A. Brown, J. G. Donovan, G. L. Gearhart, A. Kimberly, G. Bartlett; Feb. 1—W. E. Shedd, Jr.; Feb. 5—R. Arthur, W. P. Wilson.

Note.—This message insofar as it relates to the following first lieutenants to be captains is submitted for the purpose of correcting errors in dates of rank of the nominees. These officers were nominated to the Senate Jan. 31, 1918, and confirmed by that body Feb. 18, 1918:

First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank as noted.

Dec. 22, 1917—B. G. Hayt; Dec. 23—William Mayer; Dec. 24—H. A. McMorrow; Dec. 25—D. G. Clark; Dec. 26—V. G. Cox, R. G. Lockett; Dec. 29—W. F. Lafrean.

Nominations received by the Senate April 1, 1918.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain E. F. Brophy, O.A.C., to be chaplain, with rank of captain, from March 8, 1918, after seven years' service.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. H. R. McKellar to be major from Jan. 15, 1918.

To be Majors, with rank from March 28, 1918.

Capt. E. E. Hume, H. L. Arnold, W. Denison, J. E. Ash, O. H. Goddard, B. L. Wilson, C. P. Baxter, J. E. Walker, H. F. Lincoln, E. A. Bocock, W. P. Baker, H. L. Kraft, P. R. Hawley, Dibble, G. C. Dunham, J. M. Greer, J. de R. Moreno, R. B. Hill, M. A. Alden, G. V. Emerson, L. J. Regan, W. A. Higgins, S. L. Van Vahan, W. O. H. Prosser, C. C. Beach, J. C. Le Baron, Jr., A. J. Bayley, F. J. Corby, P. S. Tucker, R. M. Fortier, R. E. Fox, H. D. W. Porterfield, D. F. Winn, A. B. McKie, A. W. Kenner, R. E. Parrish, W. L. Edmundson, C. R. Pollock, J. F. Roohan, E. B. Neff, A. Carbonell, E. A. Coates, Jr., W. R. Klingman, L. T. Howard, J. A. Bethes, A. M. Johnson, H. J. McGhee, T. L. Gore, O. H. Stanley, S. M. Corbett, W. C. Thomas, S. B. Norris, B. Norris.

First Lieuts. to be Captains, with rank from March 28, 1918.

E. E. Hume to B. Norris. (Same as above; promoted to major.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Cols. to be Colonels, with rank from dates noted.

Feb. 6, 1918—F. R. McCoy, W. H. McCornack, G. V. Henry; Feb. 7—W. B. Scales; Feb. 13—C. S. Babcock, E. S. Wells; Feb. 16—R. R. Wallach.

Majors to be Lieut. Cols., with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—L. W. Cass, H. J. McKenney, C. W. Cole, F. T. McNamee; Feb. 7, 1918—H. D. F. Munnikhuysen, A. T. Colley; Feb. 16—H. H. McFee; Feb. 26—J. Plassmeyer.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—L. W. Cass, H. J. McKenney, C. W. Cole, F. T. McNamee; Feb. 7, 1918—H. D. F. Munnikhuysen, A. T. Colley; Feb. 16—H. H. McFee; Feb. 26—J. Plassmeyer.

First Lieuts. to be Captains, with rank from dates noted.

Jan. 26, 1918—H. Foster; Feb. 4—A. C. Stracker; Feb. 5—D. Hughes, Jr.; Feb. 6—W. R. Stickman; Feb. 11—W. C. Burt, H. L. Sonnenhauer; Feb. 14—H. E. Dickinson; Feb. 16—A. C. B. Smith; Feb. 28—R. S. Remey.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

B. C. Andrus and H. E. Lewis from March 1, 1918; N. P. Weed from March 18, 1918.

INFANTRY.

Lieut. Cols. to be Colonels, with rank from dates noted.

Jan. 26, 1918—J. H. Hughes, G. W. Helms, R. E. Longen, E. A. Roche; Feb. 1—H. M. Dichmann; Feb. 6—H. Dorsey; Feb. 7—F. B. Baltzell, E. T. Conley, C. H. Bridges, J. Robertson; Feb. 7—J. V. Heidt, P. H. Mullay; Feb. 8—M. C. Kerth, L. W. Jordan, Jr.; Feb. 9—H. W. Miller, D. G. Berry.

Majors to be Lieut. Cols., with rank from dates noted.

Jan. 26, 1918—W. W. Bassell, F. C. Burnett, C. H. Ball, A. O. Seaman, C. U. Leonori, B. H. Pope, J. L. Dodge, H. Glade, F. S. Bowen, R. H. Peck; Feb. 1—W. Dabney, W. W. Taylor, Jr., R. C. Hand; Feb. 6—G. A. Herbst, P. J. Lauber, T. M. Hunter, E. E. Fuller, W. S. Neely; Feb. 7—F. H. Adams, G. C. Lewis; Feb. 8—W. H. Patterson; Feb. 9—L. J. Mygatt, E. M. Norton; March 7—R. H. Hearn, M. M. Keck; March 11—A. E. Doeltz, J. C. Kay, W. C. Jones, L. V. Gregg; Jan. 23—F. W. Bugbee.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—F. W. Bugbee; Jan. 26, 1918—C. A. Shephard, additional officer; Jan. 28—E. L. Peil, J. C. Hatle, J. W. Simons, Jr., E. G. Taylor, A. H. Erek, F. P. Jacobs, W. S. Greacen; Jan. 24—H. H. Slaughter, H. C. K. Muhlenberg, J. F. Curry, J. E. Chaney, W. H. Fitzmaurice, O. R. Meredith, J. O. Williams, R. E. O'Brien, S. B. Buckner, Jr., C. H. Bonsteel, R. H. Fletcher, Jr., F. A. Barker; Jan. 25—A. H. Bailey; Jan. 26—G. C. Bowen, J. H. Hester, F. L. Whitley, A. H. Hobley, A. J. Hanlon, O. O. Ellis, E. C. Desobry, E. V. Cutrer, H. M. Crea, G. B. Glover, Jr., H. J. Weeks, R. A. Hill, E. B. Bouton, E. B. Garey; Feb. 1—L. H. Drennan, C. K. Nelson, J. H. Muncaster; Feb. 6—T. K. Spencer, C. D. Hartman, E. S. Miller; Feb. 7—T. C. Lonergan, A. L. Sneed, L. D. Baker; Feb. 8—W. R. Weaver, A. Lee; Feb. 9—R. W. Winton, M. R. Wainer, R. H. Willis, Jr., C. E. Coates, M. C. Shallenberger; March 2—W. B. Loughborough; March 7—J. W. Peyton, O. E. Clark; March 11—R. Coker, W. F. Hoey, Jr.

To be Majors, with rank from dates noted.

Dec. 22, 1917—A. W. Maish, W. J. McCaughey; Jan. 8, 1918—E. R. Household; Jan. 9—E. Santachi, Jr., W. G. Gano, F. R. Rice; Jan. 10—B. F. Castle, J. W. Lang; Jan. 15—G. T. Everett, H. H. Arnold, W. E. Wheeler; Jan. 16—B. K. Sorenson, D. B. Craton; Jan. 21—W. E. Sebrie; Jan. 22—J. L. Jenkins, C. H. White, A. G. Gutensohn, S. L. James, S. S. Sullivan, B. B. Butler, E. E. Lewis, F. A. Larned, J. H. Lubman, G. R. Harrison, R. W. Dusenbury, T. C. Spencer; Jan. 26—F. M. Miller, R. C. Hill, F. J. Morrissey, T. M. R. Herron, J. D. Rendan.

The above-named officers were nominated to the Senate Feb. 13, 1918, and were confirmed Feb. 16, 1918. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting error in dates of rank.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be Colonel, with rank from Jan. 5, 1918.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Earle.

To be Lieut. Col., with rank from Feb. 14, 1918.

Major G. Van B. Wilkes.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from dates noted.

Feb. 16, 1918—M. J. Young; Feb. 18—L. E. Atkins; Feb. 26—G. Mayo; March 11—P. T. Bock; March 19—A. P. von Deesten.

First Lieuts. to be Captains, with rank from dates noted.

Oct. 4, 1917—S. Medine; Oct. 16—S. L. Kuhn, L. Graham, R. McCutchen, W. L. Lohmeyer, Jr., W. A. Clark, A. H. Bond, H. W. Collins, H. J. McDonald, M. P. van Buren, F. S. H. Smith, F. B. Hastic, H. Van Vay, F. O. R. Peterson, T. K. Meloy, R. A. Love, B. H. Bowley, Jr., R. D. Ingalls, W. L. G. Mackenzie, W. L. Medding, W. A. Lyon, R. W. Parkhurst, A. C. Lieber, Jr., R. K. Munroe, J. A. Bjerregaard, E. F. Giebler, W. C. Atwater, H. E. Strout, Jr., J. A. Strang, G. P. Robinson, F. C. Rogers, P. N. Cristal, C. H. Springer, E. P. Morton, L. S. Homer, G. J. Nold.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. R. J. Fox, of Wisconsin, to be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant from March 28, 1918.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Captain to be First Lieutenants, Medical Corps.

Rank from March 10, 1918—S. Schochet; March 11—A. C. Sutton; March 12—G. A. Caldwell; March 13—E. P. Heller; March 14—J. E. Williams; March 15—C. H. Brownlee; March 16—B. W. Kraft; March 17—J. A. White, 2d; March 18—N. St. G. Vann; March 19—W. C. White; March 20—W. H. House; March 21—K. D. A. Allen; March 22—G. R. Harris.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 73, MARCH 28, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut. Col. C. L. Willard, Q.M.C., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty.

Major C. L. Scott, Q.M.C., to duty as C.O. Auxiliary Repair Depot No. 828, Camp Bowie, Texas.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Skinner, 80th Field Art., is extended thirty days.

Capt. J. K. Jemison, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Savannah for duty.

The provisional appointment by promotion of 2d Lieut. A. H. Warner, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Oct. 26, 1917, is annulled. He will continue on present assignment.

Capt. M. W. F. Wallace, 17th Inf., is transferred to 55th Inf. and will join.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: P. E. Burdette to Camp Meade, Md., as quartermaster and adjutant of Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 304; Capt. E. E. Shebley to Perryville, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Fletcher to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Franc to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. H. G. Riddell to Camp Fremont, Cal.

First Lieut. J. B. Mahaffy, V.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C. Capt. F. L. McCutney, San. Corps, N.A., to Washington for duty.

First Lieut. H. P. Hodson, San. Corps, N.A., to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

First Lieut. S. E. Lyon, Inf., N.A., will report in person to Brig. Gen. M. H. Barnum for duty as aid on his staff.

Second Lieut. R. A. Bixler, 314th Inf., from treatment at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, to duty with regiment.

RESERVE CORPS.

Capt. C. Walcott, Q.M.R.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty.

Capt. H. V. Cory, Q.M.R.C., report in person to C.G., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty with Motor Truck Co. No. 340.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. O. C. Willbrite to Lakewood, N.J., General Hospital No. 9; Capt. J. C. Booth to report by wire about April 15, 1918, to C.G. Western D.; Capt. J. T. Bernard to Rockford, Ill.; Capt. R. R. Fox to duty with Av. Sec., S.C., Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lieut. L. C. Wettling to Dayton, Ohio; McCook Field; 1st Lieut. G. L. Boykin to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.

Officers of M.R.C. from duty with 60th Inf., Camp Greene, N.C., and to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs, for duty: Capt. M. L. Crum; 1st Lieuts. J. F. Sagarin and B. B. Sturdivant.

Second Lieut. C. A. East, V.R.C., will report to Front Royal remount depot for duty.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty with 60th Inf., Camp Greene, N.C., and to Colonies, N.J., and take station General Hospital No. 3; 1st Lieut. C. Moriarty to Engineer Motor Transport Service (445th Truck Co.), Camp Laurel, Md.

Capt. A. B. Sanders, O.R.C., to Woodbury, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. G. J. Jensen, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty.

The following officers of Field Artillery Reserve Corps are attached to the 16th P.A. and will join: Capt. H. C. Dewey, I. P. Graham, J. S. Sweeney and E. G. Costello.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Appointments (promotions) in the Medical Corps, N.A., with rank from dates in 1918 as indicated after their names: Majors to be lieutenant colonels—W. A. Wickline, E. H. Bruns, A. G. Love, H. W. Jones, L. H. Hanson, F. Schmitt, E. King, H. H. Johnson, E. G. Huber and W. L. Hart; all Jan. 1; W. H. Smith and R. C. Haselbauer, Jas. 9; C. C. McCormack, Jan. 12; G. J. Jones, Jan. 13; T. D. Woodson and A. T. Cooper, Jan. 15; C. W. Haverkamp, Jan. 16; W. L. Sheep, Jan. 19; A. O. Davis and E. Kramer, Jan. 20; S. S. Creighton, Jan. 20; H. C. Michie, Jr., Jan. 20; E. G. Northington, Jan. 20; J. M. Willis, Jan. 21; L. E. Kefauver, Jan. 21; N. N. Wood, Feb. 4; S. U. Marietta, Feb. 5; T. E. Scott, Feb. 6; J. E. Baylis, Feb. 16; G. F. Lull, Feb. 19.

REGULAR ARMY.

Sgt. W. L. Shearman, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. M. Hunt to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Bagdad to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Hunt to Amistion, Ala., Camp McLellan; 1st Lieut. M. J. Latimer to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; 1st Lieut. G. W. Lang to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; 1st Lieut. S. B. Mark to Camp Zachary

G.C.M.O. 29, FEB. 27, 1918, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the dismissal of 1st Lieut. Edward J. Cox, 12th Field Art. He was found guilty of G.C.M. of being drunk and disorderly while in uniform.

G.C.M.O. 30, FEB. 27, 1918, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the dismissal of 1st Lieut. Amos V. Cooper, Med. Corps, National Guard. He was found guilty of being drunk and disorderly while in uniform and of having in his possession intoxicating liquor against standing orders. He was also sentenced to pay a fine of \$200, but this fine was remitted by President Wilson.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.: Major H. W. Fleet, I.G., to Washington for duty. (March 28, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Col. C. C. Clark, Q.M.C., is assigned to 46th Inf. and will join at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (March 26, War D.)

The temporary promotion of Major W. B. Rochester, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel, Q.M.C., from Jan. 22, 1918, is announced. (March 27, War D.)

Major W. D. Herbert, M.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 2, for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 48. (March 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. T. Davidson, M.C., upon arrival of Major R. C. Turck, M.R.C., will proceed to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty. (March 27, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major J. P. Johnston, M.C., to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, for duty with Provisional Corps and Army troops. (March 26, War D.)

Major L. Mitchell, M.C., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, U.S. Hospital, for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 49. (March 26, War D.)

Major W. D. Herbert, M.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 2, for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 48. (March 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. T. Davidson, M.C., upon arrival of Major R. C. Turck, M.R.C., will proceed to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty. (March 27, War D.)

ENLISTED, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class E. Spry, Med. Dept., now on duty with Field Hospital No. 368, 317th Sanitary Train, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Funston, Kas., and is assigned to duty the day following retirement with 92d Division, Camp Funston. (March 26, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Goethals, C.E., from duty at U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., and is detailed to the staff, Army Artillery, Washington, for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. J. S. Smylie, C.E., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. C. F. McDonald (appointed March 26, 1918, from sergeant, Troop F, 17th Cav.) to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 10th Field Art. (March 27, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. P. O'Day is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. A. G. Wooden (appointed March 27, 1918, from sergeant, 11th Inf.) is assigned to duty with 11th Inf. (March 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. S. Hood (appointed March 27, 1918, from first sergeant, Troop F, 17th Cav.) to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 10th Field Art. (March 27, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants, appointed March 27, 1918, are assigned to duty with 18th Field Art. and to Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with that regiment: A. J. Pool from sergeant, C.A.C., 4th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; J. T. McKenna from sergeant, Battery F, 18th Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas; H. M. Mills from sergeant, Troop K, 5th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. A. Reid (appointed March 28, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 1st Co., Long Island Sound), now at Fort Mansfield, R.I., to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty. (March 28, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Col. R. L. Montgomery, S.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency and will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. Colonel Montgomery will continue as a member of the aircraft board. (March 26, War D.)

Col. J. T. Nance, S.C., is honorably discharged as colonel, S.C. only, and will proceed to his home and from further active duty. (March 28, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. C. Cortes, S.C., U.S.A., to first lieutenant in the 1st division, S.R.C., from March 27, 1918. He will report to C.S.O., Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Vincent, Av. Sec., S.C., to Dayton, Ohio, for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Major A. D. Smith and 1st Lieut. L. M. Woolson, Av. Sec., S.C., to Dayton, Ohio, to Lieut. Col. J. G. Vincent, Av. Sec., S.C., Mutual Bldg., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST—Capt. W. F. Daugherty, 1st Cav., from present duties and will report in person to Major Gen. H. A. Greene, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (March 28, War D.)

11TH—Second Lieut. H. C. Tatnall, 11th Cav., Galesico, Cal., to Camp Lawrence J. Hearn, Palm City, Cal., for duty. (March 18, Western D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. W. B. Scales, Cav., is extended one month from April 2. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Pierce, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 12th Cav. He is relieved from duty with the Army Artillery and will join regiment. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. E. F. Knob, Cav., from duty at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., and to Washington as aid to Brig. Gen. J. B. McDonald, N.A. (March 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

4TH—Major L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art., from assignment to that regiment. He will remain on his present duty. (March 26, War D.)

16TH—Each of the following officers is transferred to 18th Field Art. and will join regiment to which transferred: First Lieuts. W. G. Cummings, T. Davis, H. S. Morse and L. J. Paddock, 16th Field Art. (March 28, War D.)

19TH—Capt. W. E. Learned, 19th Field Art., from further duty at Fort Sill and will join regiment. (March 27, War D.)

53D—Second Lieut. H. H. Houston from Fort Sill, Okla., to 53d Field Art. Brigade. (March 27, War D.)

76TH—Lieut. Col. W. G. Heaton, 76th Field Art. (18th Cav.), is transferred to 12th Cav. and will join. (March 26, War D.)

78TH—Lieut. Col. E. S. Sayer, 78th Field Art. (20th Cav.), relieved from assignment to that regiment. (March 26, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The appointment (promotion) of Lieut. Col. J. M. Wheeler, C.A.C., to the grade of colonel, C.A., N.A., from March 8, 1918, is announced. He will remain on present duty. (March 26, War D.)

Par. 91, S.O. 22, Jan. 26, 1918, War D., relative to Capt. E. L. Ford, Jr., C.A.C., and so much of Par. 70, S.O. 55, March 7, 1918, War D., as relates to Capt. E. L. Ford, Jr., C.A.C., are revoked. (March 26, War D.)

The provisional appointment of Capt. M. P. Morrill, C.A.C., is terminated. (March 26, War D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH—The temporary appointment of 2d Lieut. H. M. Henseler, 4th Inf., is terminated. (March 27, War D.)

6TH—Capts. D. Rossell, 6th Inf., and F. Irving, 11th Inf., are transferred to 15th Machine Gun Battalion. They will join organization to which transferred. (March 26, War D.)

11th—First Lieuts. F. V. Burgess, Inf., and B. C. Brown, Inf., unassigned, are transferred to 15th Machine Gun Battalion. They will join organization to which transferred. (March 26, War D.)

14TH—The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. C. J. Hanson, 14th Inf., to first lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, is announced. He will remain on duty at present station. (March 26, War D.)

49TH—The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. F. Sheets, 49th Inf., to first lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

54TH—Battin. Sergt. Major J. C. Brennan, Hqrs. Co., 54th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and to home. (March 27, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. F. G. Von Kummer, Jr., Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 59th Inf. and will join regiment. (March 26, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. P. J. O'Toole, Inf., to first lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, is announced. He will remain on duty at present station. (March 26, War D.)

The appointment of Temp. 2d Lieut. J. K. Rogers, Inf., as second lieutenant in Q.M.C., N.A., from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced. He will remain on duty at present station. (March 26, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. J. D. Smith, Inf., to first lieutenant, N.A., from March 8, 1918, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. F. G. Von Kummer, Jr., Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 39th Inf. and will join. (March 27, War D.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

INFANTRY.

Par. 49, S.O. 72, March 27, War D., amends Par. 281, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1918, relating to the temporary promotions and assignments of the following Infantry officers: To be colonels, Edward Sigerfoos to James W. Clinton; to be lieutenant colonels, Hugh D. Wise to Robert Knox; to be majors, A. C. Voris to D. J. MacLachlan. All the above have appeared in our columns under Nominations. The new order announces assignments in the following cases and directs that those assigned or attached join:

To be colonels—H. D. Wise to 46th, I. Newell 51st, L. B. Simonds 50th, W. A. Burnside 26th, R. C. Bangdon att. 16th, F. C. Bolles 2d.

To be lieutenant colonels—G. N. Bomford 4th, E. H. Cooke retired, J. M. Culison 28th, E. R. Wilson att. 27th, R. B. Lister 9th, C. H. Morrow 15th, B. G. Ruttenauer 22d, C. K. La Motte 56th, C. E. Reese 44th.

To be majors—F. C. Test 29th, A. Rutherford 5th, J. P. Bubb att. 16th, B. W. Field att. 31st, T. H. Lowe att. 32d, R. A. Dunford 5th, C. O. Bankhead 1st, J. P. Adams 4th, W. C. Whitmer att. 16th, E. D. Barlow, Jr., 3d, L. E. Hohl att. 16th, P. R. Manchester att. 32d, B. Sned att. 32d, F. A. Cook 7th, G. G. Bartlett 27th, R. H. Jacob 13th, R. A. Jones 6th, H. D. Schultz 52d, W. P. L. Hartigan 44th, G. H. Huddleston 36th, G. C. Kehler 1st, H. H. Pritchett 53d, E. L. Field 57th, J. Baxter 25th, A. E. Brown att. 15th, J. M. Lockett 34th, E. Robinson att. 25th, D. J. MacLachlan 47th. (March 27, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. E. S. George, S.C.; Major E. R. Gentry, M.C.; Major A. O. Seaman, G.S.; Major D. Halford, Q.M.C.; Major B. G. Chynoweth, C.E.; Major A. M. Chase, O.R.C., and Capt. P. Dunne, Q.M.R.C., is appointed to meet at such place or places as the senior member may designate for the purpose of standardizing rolling kitchens for Army use. (March 27, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. A. Rodgers, retired, to home and from active duty. (March 26, War D.)

Major E. L. Swift, retired, from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and report by telegraph to commanding general, Western Dept., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. A. C. McKelvey, retired, as a first lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., from March 9, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Pearce, U.S.A., retired, to a major, A.G.D., N.A., from Aug. 5, 1917. (March 27, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency: Col. L. Brown, Engrs., N.A.; Major T. W. Carrithers, Inf. They will report to the Chief of Staff, Washington, for duty. (March 28, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO 42D ENGINEERS.

Officers from assignment to 42d Engrs. and assigned to 42d Engrs. and report to regimental commander for duty: Capts. W. E. Arnold and L. H. Taylor, E.R.C.; 1st Lieuts. C. L. Bernay, Engrs., N.A.; R. S. Gatens, E.R.C.; T. Maddock, E.R.C.; G. H. Nickell, Engrs., N.A.; 2d Lieut. D. G. Glass, Engrs., N.A.; 2d Lieut. R. B. Murdock, E.R.C. (March 26, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO 43D ENGINEERS.

Officers relieved from assignment to 20th Engrs. and assigned to 43d Engrs. and report to C.O., 43d Engrs., for duty: Capts. E. H. Anear, E.R.C.; A. L. Burridge, Engrs., N.A.; L. L. Linton, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. R. Davis, E.R.C. (March 26, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk G. W. Rosar to C.G., El Paso, Texas, for duty. (March 26, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Capt. J. M. McGaughy, F.A., N.G.U.S., from Camp Sevier, S.C., to Del Rio, Texas, duty with 313th Cav., N.A., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. C. F. Nichols, 104th Trench Mortar Battery, N.G.U.S., accepted for the good of the service March 26, 1918. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. F. T. Hill, M.C., N.G., to C.G., Camp Forrest, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

The following officers from Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., to return to their former organizations as indicated: First Lieut. D. R. Thompson, 132d Field Art., 36th Div.; 2d Lieut. H. H. Houston, 53d Field Art. Brigade, 28th Div. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. E. R. Waite, M.C., N.G., from duty as assistant to division quartermaster, 36th Div., Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. G. A. Crimmen (chaplain), N.G.U.S., from 27th Div., to provisional depot for corps and Army troops, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. G. T. Bartlett, N.A., is honorably discharged as a major general, National Army, only. (March 26, War D.)

Brig. Gen. J. A. Gaston, N.A., from assignment to 11th Inf. Brigade, 6th Division (Regular), and is assigned to 74th Inf. Brigade, 37th Division (N.G.), and will join. (March 26, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The acceptance of the resignation by Major R. F. Migdalski, Q.M.C., N.A., of his commission as temporary major, Cav., only, Regular Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: R. S. Gough to Del Rio, Texas, 313th Cav., N.A.; T. T. Needy to Allentown, Pa., to C.O., Bass Hospital No. 114. (March 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. C. Creutzburg, Q.M.C., N.A., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Col. W. G. Austin will report in person to the A.Q.M.G. for temporary duty; Major H. C. Brubaker to Norfolk, Va.; Major E. B. Ellicot to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. S. Rhodes to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Woolridge and 2d Lieut. J. B. Rhodes to Baltimore, Md., Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 306. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. J. D. Aikens to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., in command of Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 362; 2d Lieut. J. K. Riordan assigned to Bakery Co. No. 346, Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. J. J. Philbin to Washington. (March 26, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

So much of Par. 295, S.O. 52, War D., March 4, 1918, as announces the appointment of the following majors, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., from Feb. 28, 1918, is revoked: Majors G. I. Jones, G. F. Lull, L. A. Kefauver, H. C. Michie, Jr., W. L. Sheep, E. G. Northington, S. S. Creighton, F. Kramer, A. T. Cooper, E. G. Huber. (March 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 124, S.O. 47, War D., Feb. 26, 1918, as announces the appointment of the following majors, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to the grade of lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as set after their respective names, is revoked: E. H. Bruns, Feb. 19; H. W. Jones, Feb. 18; E. King, Feb. 19; W. A. Wickline, Feb. 19; W. L. Hart, Feb. 19. (March 26, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Resignation by Col. M. Young, C.A.C., N.A., of his commission as temporary colonel, C.A.C., only, Regular Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Major R. B. Bascom to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; Capt. B. F. Pittinger to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. H. G. Raschbach to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard; Capt. H. F. Vaughan to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. S. N. Branch to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, aviation camp. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. J. W. Hayes to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. W. S. Hunter to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Wickett to Edgewood, Md.; 1st Lieut. E. D. Hayward to Palo Alto, Calif., Camp Fremont; 1st Lieut. T. R. Kendall to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. J. D. Rambo to Lynn, Mass. (March 26, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. A. D. Kammer, V.C., N.A., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

First Lieut. T. Gaynor, Engrs., N.A., to Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. W. van B. Roberts

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

First Lieut. W. G. Negus, Field Art., N.A., to Del Rio, Texas, 318th Cav., N.A., for duty. (March 28, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Resignation of Lieut. Col. P. S. Golderman, C.A.C., N.A., of his commission as temporary lieutenant colonel, C.A.C. only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation of Major A. G. Pendleton, C.A.C., N.A., of his commission as temporary major, C.A.C. only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation by Major J. O. Henderson, C.A.C., N.A., of his commission as temporary major, C.A.C. only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. Adams, C.A.C., N.A., to C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, for duty. (March 26, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Col. C. C. Smith, Inf., N.A., to Fort Bliss, Texas, to command the 314th Cavalry. (March 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. R. Wallach, Inf., N.A. (major, Cavalry, Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a lieutenant colonel of the National Army only. (March 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. S. Wells, Inf., N.A. (major, Cavalry, Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a lieutenant colonel of the National Army only. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation by Major W. W. Edwards, Inf., N.A., of his commission as temporary major of Cavalry only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Major L. V. Cass, Inf., N.A. (captain, Cavalry, Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a major of the National Army only. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. S. M. Bemiss, Inf., N.A. (temporary first lieutenant, Infantry, Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a first lieutenant of the National Army only. (March 26, War D.)

By direction of the President, each of the following named officers is honorably discharged as an officer of the National Army only: Col. E. A. Shuttleworth, Inf., N.A. (lieut. col., Inf., Reg. Army); Col. P. E. Marquart, Inf., N.A. (lieut. col., Inf., Reg. Army); Col. H. C. Clement, Jr., Inf., N.A. (major, Inf., Reg. Army); Lieut. Col. F. Goedecke, Inf., N.A. (major, Inf., Reg. Army); Lieut. Col. J. Longstreet, Inf., N.A. (major, Inf., Reg. Army); Lieut. Col. H. S. Shuttleworth is assigned to 1st Infantry, and will join. The above officers are relieved from their present duties, and will join regiments to which assigned as noted. Lieut. Col. Marquart to the 31st Inf.; Major Clement to 2d Inf.; Major Goedecke to 10th Inf.; Major Longstreet to 4th Cav. (March 26, War D.)

Transfers of officers of N.A. are ordered: Col. P. L. Miles, Inf., N.A., from the 156th Depot Brigade to 321st Inf., and will join; Col. T. A. Pearce, Inf., N.A., from the 157th Depot Brigade to 323d Inf., and will join; Lieut. Col. Doster, Inf., N.A., from 154th Depot Brigade to 308th Ammunition Train and will join. (March 26, War D.)

Resignations of Lieut. Col. L. N.A. of their commissions as temporary lieut. col. of Inf., Reg. Army, are announced: L. W. Caffey, P. Powers, D. Potts, W. S. Faulkner, E. B. Mitchell, H. D. Coburn, A. J. Greer, D. C. Anderson. (March 26, War D.)

Major Henry J. McKenney, Inf., N.A. (captain, Cavalry, Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a major of the N.A. only. (March 26, War D.)

Major F. T. McNarney, Inf., N.A. (captain, Cavalry, Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a major of the N.A. only. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation of Major A. W. Smith, Inf., N.A., of his commission as temporary major of Cav. only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation of Major H. S. Dilworth, Inf., N.A., of his commission as temporary major of Cav. only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation of Col. E. Sigerfoos, Inf., N.A., of his commission as temporary colonel of Inf. only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Resignations of majors, Inf., N.A., of their commissions as temporary majors of Inf. only, Reg. Army, are announced: W. O. Boswell, W. S. Fulton, E. G. Waddill, J. G. Taylor, O. R. Cole, F. F. Black, H. M. Cooper. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. H. J. Welker, Inf., N.A., to Del Rio, Texas, 313th Cav., N.A., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of 1st Lieut. H. C. Kaefring, Inf., N.A., to captain, N.A., with rank from Dec. 31, 1917, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. W. C. Short, Inf., N.A., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for command of 315th Cav., N.A. (March 27, War D.)

Resignations of Lieut. Col. W. A. McDaniel, J. M. Loud and J. De Camp Hall, Inf., N.A., of their commissions as temporary lieutenants colonels of Infantry only, Reg. Army, are announced. (March 27, War D.)

Resignation of Lieut. Col. W. G. Fleischbauer, Inf., N.A., of his commission as temporary lieutenant colonel only, Reg. Army, is announced. (March 27, War D.)

Resignations of Majors C. C. Early and C. S. Caffery, Inf., N.A., of their commissions as temporary majors of Infantry only, Reg. Army, are announced. (March 27, War D.)

CORPS OF INTERPRETERS.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. C. E. Mathews, Corps of Interpreters, N.A., for good of the Service is accepted. (March 28, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. H. S. Johnson, N.A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency. He will report in person to Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, N.A., director of purchases and supplies, for duty. (March 26, War D.)

Officers to Del Rio, Texas, to C.O. of the 313th Cav., N.A., for duty: Capt. E. S. Jones, I.R.C.; 1st Lieuts. J. Wilson, F. A., N. A. W. F. Kirk, I.R.C.; M. Pettit, F.A.R.C.; A. F. Garner, N.A.; Capt. G. R. Schmidt, I.R.C.; 1st Lieuts. J. B. Boyce, Inf., N.A., F. C. Jordan, Inf., N.A., W. S. Ernest, I.R.C.; V. M. Hinkle, F.A.R.C.; J. Yudinsky, Inf., N.A.; 2d Lieut. D. Hodgeson, C.R.C. (March 26, War D.)

Captains to Del Rio, Texas 313th Cav., N.A., for duty: M. G. Holmes, I.R.C.; E. M. Pratt, I.R.C.; H. B. Springer, F.A.R.C.; J. R. Stewart, I.R.C.; B. F. Forman, Cav., N.A. S. L. Probasco, F.A.R.C. (March 26, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Lieut. Col. F. T. Hines, N.A. (major, C.A.C.), to colonel, N.A., from March 22, 1918, is announced. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. A. Euckman, N.A., is relieved from duty with 16th Field Art. and is attached to 13th Field Art. and will join. (March 28, War D.)

First Lieut. G. A. Armstrong, N.A., to Douglas, Ariz., 308th Cav., N.A., for duty. (March 28, War D.)

The following assignments of second lieutenants, N.A., recently commissioned, are announced: To 12th Cavalry, Corozal, C.Z.—C. E. Weinberger and W. B. Jones, Cav., N.A. To 4th Field Artillery, Corozal, C.Z.—B. King, C. G. Gravatt, J. E. Daly and F. H. Daly, Field Art., N.A. To 5th Infantry, Camp at Empire, C.Z.—F. J. Prexler, P. E. McMillen, J. H. Turner and H. L. Clark, Inf., N.A. To 29th Infantry, Camp Gaillard, C.Z.—J. A. Holzhauser, F. W. Hupp, J. E. Simmons, L. Fomhof, C.Z.—A. C. Westervelt, M. M. Leadbetter, H. C. Neville, E. C. Carter and F. Malcheck, Inf., N.A. To 38th Infantry, Camp at Guton, C.Z.—M. A. Ross, F. W. Winkels, L. A. Knight, R. C. Ritter, D. Kinnin, W. B. Lindle, C. L. Palmer and L. J. Healy, Inf., N.A. (March 5, P.C.D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARtermasters.

Capt. H. A. Barnard, Q.M.R.C., to Washington for duty. (March 26, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: N. Shepard to San Juan, P.R., via New York, N.Y., Camp Las Casas; M. G. Richardson to Greenville, S.C., as O.C. of wagon company; J. E. Markham to Washington, D.C.; E. Berg to New York, N.Y. (March 27, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major R. M. Angus to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Capt. J. M. Dunlap to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. W. S. Dunham wire to purchasing officer of public animals, eastern purchasing zone, Washington, D.C. (March 28, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. F. Macklin, Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; Capt. J. Halton and 1st Lieut. E. R. Shaffer, Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; 1st Lieut. G. L. Higgins to Aberdeen, Md.; 1st Lieut. R. L. Hoffman, Legan, Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. O. Hinton, Newport

News, Va.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Pitts, Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; 1st Lieut. A. S. Bailey to Surgeon General of the Army. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. I. Braun, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted for good of the Service. (March 26, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Major S. J. Kopetzky, M.R.C., as grade of lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., with rank from March 6, 1918. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. announced. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. assigned with Av. Sec., S.C., Camp Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty: First Lieuts. R. McJ. Andre and B. D. Levine. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, for duty: First Lieuts. M. M. Collins, C. F. Duryea, B. D. George, R. F. A. Kircher, A. Lacovara, B. D. Ossman, H. H. Ramey, C. B. Rosenkrantz, R. B. Yates. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. H. Baetjer to New York, N.Y., to Major T. LeWald, M.R.C., Cornell Medical College; Major J. J. Dowling to C.G., Camp Devens, Mass., for organization, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 7; Major J. B. Eagleton to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; Major S. J. Mixer to Washington, D.C.; Capt. N. E. McBeath, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. E. E. Parker to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; Capt. R. H. Monahan to Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. L. D. Atkinson to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. J. F. Grant to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; Capt. F. X. Mulherin, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; 1st Lieut. H. K. Tuttle to Washington, D.C.; to C.S.O. 1st Lieut. F. E. Farmer to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. A. P. Durfee to Allentown, Pa., U.S. Army Ambulance Service, Camp Crane; 1st Lieuts. J. L. Locascio, R. E. Tyler, F. J. Lawlor, J. S. Wilson, to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. F. R. Taylor, Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. W. W. Bell to New York, N.Y., to Major L. T. LeWald, M.R.C., Cornell Military College; 1st Lieut. L. M. Burns to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Capt. H. W. Lane, 1st Lieuts. L. E. McCanna, H. A. Demand, C. G. Goble, W. F. MacDonald, J. R. Moore, H. A. Robinson, A. N. Smith, H. G. Waldrop. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: First Lieuts. W. D. Cawley, D. T. Gould, F. R. Maurer. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty: First Lieuts. W. J. Atcock, A. F. A. Barry, D. Davidson, R. D. Ferguson, A. M. Goodhart, B. J. Lewis, H. L. Nickell, H. Robinson, W. J. Sener. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to C.G., reorganization camp, Camp Forrest, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty: Capt. F. L. Biacca, G. P. Corwell, J. D. Dehey, R. H. Williams, 1st Lieuts. R. L. Brooks, E. K. Duffy, E. K. Golding, A. A. Pastene, W. C. Payne, G. Steinberg, J. J. Tatum. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler, for duty with the 7th Ammunition Train: First Lieuts. H. F. Atwood, J. C. Calhoun, J. C. Withington. (March 26, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. J. R. Minahan, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted. (March 26, War D.)

Majors of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. Gillette to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; J. A. Hawkins to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane; W. H. Allport to Fort Sill, Okla.; E. H. Siter to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Hospital No. 68; H. L. Schelling to U.S. Army Signal Corps, Fort Wayne; R. C. Turk to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; H. R. Gaylord upon the arrival of Lieut. Col. W. T. Davidson, M.C., to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler. (March 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. L. Bell to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 1; Capt. M. Rogers to C.G. at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Capt. M. H. Yeaman to Fort Ontario, N.Y., General Hospital No. 5; Capt. C. J. Poole to Fort Brady, Mich.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Shelton to Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. A. T. Palmer to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; 1st Lieut. B. C. Gile to Garden City, N.Y., Aeronautical General Supply Depot and Concentration Camp; 1st Lieut. G. L. Curran to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Geiger Hospital; 1st Lieut. R. H. Trammell to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. M. M. Schultz to Governors Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. B. C. Schnell to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., with 164th Depot Brigade; 1st Lieut. M. J. Radin to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler; 1st Lieut. C. Wolf to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Putney to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; 1st Lieut. J. C. Winans to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. S. D. Cowan to Champaign, Ill., Military School of Aeronautics, University of Illinois; 1st Lieut. R. P. Bausch to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis. (March 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for duty: Capt. C. O. Staats; 1st Lieuts. L. B. Carr, S. B. Coulson, H. F. Fitzgibbon, A. L. Parsons, C. C. Centreford, W. H. Reiley and F. L. Ritter. (March 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Allentown, Pa., Army Ambulance Service, Camp Crane, for duty with the enlisted personnel of the mobile operating unit: First Lieuts. A. H. Bissell, S. G. Clark, D. H. Hallcock and J. S. Speed. (March 27, War D.)

The following officers of M.R.C. to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty: First Lieuts. J. J. Gill, A. V. Hines, H. G. Johnson, P. A. Murr and R. E. Toms. (March 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. assigned with Av. Sec., S.C., Houston, Texas, Ellington Field: First Lieuts. R. J. Beeby and J. G. Carney. (March 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. E. Burford to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. M. S. Levitas to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. F. Knoll assigned with Av. Sec., S.C., Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; 1st Lieut. J. A. Botti to Fort Monroes, Va., with 24th Balloon Co.; 1st Lieut. P. R. Ally to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; 1st Lieuts. W. E. Beach and A. B. Worsham to Douglas, Ariz. (March 28, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Major F. W. Townsend, M.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., from March 15, 1918, is announced. (March 28, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Major E. L. Parmenter, M.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., from March 15, 1918, is announced. He will remain on duty at his present station. (March 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty: Capts. R. B. Bontecou and T. A. Rogers. (March 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to San Antonio, Texas, U.S. Aviation School, Camp Kelly, for duty: Capts. F. A. Bonthius and G. H. Cruikshank; 1st Lieuts. H. W. Allian, W. M. Cober, Jr., N. L. Criss, J. W. Dean, F. V. Carberry, R. D. Henderson, G. Hodges, O. H. King, P. McWhorter, G. S. Mickelson, W. L. Newton and D. R. Wilson. (March 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: Capt. W. T. Browne and M. McT. Mors; 1st Lieuts. B. C. Arnold, S. Keffer, H. M. Metcalf and J. E. Stephen. (March 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Atlanta, Ga., Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305, for duty: Capt. M. A. Farlow; 1st Lieuts. L. B. Clinton and C. O. Middlebrooks. (March 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: First Lieuts. H. W. Allison, H. S. Cohn, A. L. Margolies and S. Strumwasser. (March 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304, for duty: First Lieuts. L. M. Gore, W. M. Hubbard and O. O. Moore. (March 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty: First Lieuts. J. D. Donnelly, O. A. Mitchell and F. T. Summers. (March 28, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. C. S. Irwin, D.B.C., to Manila for duty. (March 27, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of 1st Lieut. I. J. Kail, D.R.C., to major from March 20, 1918, is announced. (March 28, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of 1st Lieut. J. B. Gearhart, D.R.C., to major from March 19, 1918, is announced. (March 28, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. F. B. Green, V.R.C., to Admiral, Md., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. J. Martin, V.R.C., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Capt. W. W. Houston, to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. M. Robinson to Chief of Engineers; 1st Lieut. E. B. Badinelli assigned

to 115th Engineers, Camp Kearny, Cal.; 2d Lieut. H. R. Maier assigned to 305th Engineers. (March 26, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. F. Hiskey assigned to 66th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; Major H. H. Bassett to Fort Worth, Texas; Major J. B. Jenkins to Aales, N.C., Tuberculosis Hospital; Capt. I. P. Kaukon to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. C. B. Carman to Metuchen, N.J., Karran River Ordnance Depot; Capt. A. Embury to Philadelphia, Pa., for conference with the depot Q.M. with reference to models of the distinguished service cross and medal; Capt. H. J. R. Riggs to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. S. Sowley assigned to 510th Engrs., Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. H. A. Douglass to Middlebury, Vt.; 1st Lieut. E. G. Benedict assigned to 56th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Wheeler assigned to 318th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Ross assigned to 513th Engrs., Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.; 2d Lieut. G. A. Lyon assigned to 27th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md. (March 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. V. D. Stone, E.R.C., is relieved from assignment to 303d Engrs. (March 27, War D.)

Appointment of Capt. W. L. Pillans, E.R.C., to captain in Q.M.C., N.A., from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced. (March 26, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. to duty as follows: L. R. Woodhull is assigned to 37th Engineers; F. W. Harris relieved from assignment to 20th Engrs., and assigned to 42d Engrs., and report to regimental commander; Capt. A. B. Skoien from assignment to 42d Engrs., and assigned to 45d Engrs., and report to regimental commander; Capt. G. Benedict relieved from assignment to 20th Engrs., and assigned to 46th Engrs., and report to regimental commander; Capt. C. S. Stevenson relieved from assignment to 26th Engrs. and take station in Washington. (March 26, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. assigned to 516th Engrs., Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty: Capt. J. S. Snead; 1st Lieuts. D. H. Plank, F. H. Parnell and A. J. Allyn. (March 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. O. M. Clark, E.R.C., assigned to 4th Engrs., Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (March 28, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. W. W. Watson, Jr., O.R.C., to station at South Amboy, N.J. (March 26, War D.)

GEORGE A. KING

WILLIAM B. KING

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Officers on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces have been forbidden to wear an issue uniform on duty outside the trenches. The trench coat, so called, is authorized, but the insignia of rank must be worn on the shoulder, the same as on the under coat. The Sam Browne Belt is required to be worn by all officers, except when in quarters and serving in the trenches. Square or bellow pockets on coats unauthorized. The new overseas cap will be issued by the Quartermaster Corps. Except when the helmet is prescribed, it is required to be worn by all soldiers, and officers commanding troops. Officers not commanding troops, may wear either the overseas cap, or the service cap. The service hat is authorized to be worn until the overseas cap is issued. Officers and soldiers are required to present a neat appearance at all times.

The United States Government is now the owner of the Lockwood property in East Boston and it will be used by the 1st Naval District and known as the Boston section base. Title has passed and the money has been paid by the Government. The amount involved is said to be around \$115,000.

A school for the exclusive purpose of thoroughly training all enlisted men who appear to have the making of non-commissioned officers has been established at the U.S. Marine training camp located at Paris Island, S.C., thus doing away with the old style method of indiscriminately appointing men from the ranks as sergeants and corporals. The school is under the direct supervision of a sergeant major and the course covers a period of eight weeks. The future "non-coms." are put through a training consisting of all of the latest and most modern

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bayonet drills, trench work, the handling of companies and other features said to be almost as rigorous as that given to the embryo officers at the commissioned officers' training school. The school has been a marked success in developing officers in the ranks, declare Marine Corps officials.

The following comes from a correspondent abroad and may amuse our readers:

When the Americans came up recently against the Germans, a German officer was captured. He was surprised at being taken prisoner by Americans and said:

"Why have you come to France? Don't you realize how futile it all is for you and when God is on our side?"

"Well," replied the American soldier, "you may have God on your side, but the Allies have America on theirs, and don't you forget it."

The Division of Army Dental Surgery states that in the course of a week another detail of dental surgeons will be sent to Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., for instruction. While the list has not been completed it is understood that the detail will consist of at least eighty-five officers, who will receive the established course of instruction prescribed for them in the new school of military dentistry.

The first of the new Eagle class of patrol boats, now building at the Henry Ford plant at Detroit, is to be launched in June, according to the present schedule. Mr. Ford said in Washington on April 4 that when his building plans are working at full efficiency he will launch one boat a day and that under great stress he would be able to build a boat of this type in three days.

Camp Mills, near Garden City, N.Y., has again been put in order to be occupied by troops about ready for duty overseas. The camp, however, has been greatly improved since it was occupied by the 42d Division (Rainbow) last year. There are new roadways, an increased water supply and new shower baths. The tents have boarded floors and there are other sanitary improvements.

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THE CIVILIAN CRAZE FOR UNIFORMS.

One of the economic extravagances and wastes ever before the eyes of dwellers in our large cities at the present time is the civilian craze for uniforms. We have scarcely recovered from the turbulent agitation aroused over the shortages in Army uniforms when we see more and more men and women in khaki-colored uniforms that range from close imitations of those of the British army to very bad copies of our own Army patterns. It is to be noted in this connection that the hardest workers among the civilians attached to our cantonments and camps in the capacity as entertainers or "social workers" usually wear a costume of so simple a pattern and so unobtrusive a color as scarcely to be worth calling a military uniform and which certainly makes no pretensions to anything of that kind. But in the ordered and protected social world of our larger cities one sees young women in uniforms that (making allowances for the brief skirts) are practically those of the British, French and Belgian army patterns. Moreover, the street railway companies have elected to dress their women conductors in uniforms of khaki color with puttees and a wretched imitation of the Army garrison cap, the whole presenting a sartorial horror, a feminine travesty, and a shocking wastage of cloth that in the near future may be vitally needed for the men we will have to send to France.

That other departments of the Government, in addition to the War Department, are taking steps to conserve the cloth supply of the country is shown by an order issued on March 28 by the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs. It reads:

"Because of the great need for all available wool in the manufacture of clothing for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the reported short market, with consequent abnormal prices for all woolen material within the reach of the civil branches of the Government and the public at large, it is determined not to purchase for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1919 any woolen uniforms, either blue or forestry green, the latter formerly known as Winterfield shade. Each superintendent who has requested woolen uniforms for 1919 will, immediately on receipt of this communication, make the necessary adjustment in his 1919 estimate for clothing, and advise the office what, in the way of corduroy, khaki or other clothing he will need to substitute for the woolen clothing not to be bought."

Nothing could be more typical of the way of not doing things properly than this instance of the use by civilians of cloth that in the future is certain to be needed by the Army of the United States. While uniforms of any kind undoubtedly aid in creating an *esprit de corps*, the point we wish to lay stress on is that for civilians of any kind to use cloth of olive drab or khaki color is to aid in creating a shortage of such uniform material when every yard of it will shortly be needed by the increasingly large number of men we are to send to France and into the cantonments. It is a certainty that if one regiment of troops paraded through the streets of New York city with a number of men in the ranks in civilian clothes equal to the number of women who are now wearing olive drab or khaki uniforms in the metropolis there would be an outcry against War Department inefficiency almost as loud as that attending the recent uniform shortage rumpus. In contrast to our way of mishandling a situation of this kind it may be mentioned that one of the dispatches from the western front on April 2 mentioned an English girl acting as a traffic director on one of the roads to the front who wore a "gray uniform," which showed that the British do not allow a waste of khaki even among women serving so near the front as was this gallant young woman.

The newly created State Guard of New York is also giving aid to the prospect of another shortage of olive drab cloth by prescribing uniforms of that color for its officers and men. Last year the Secretary of War issued a formal statement on this particular point in which he recommended that state guards wear a uniform different in material and color from that worn by the officers and men of the Armies of the United States and suggested a uniform design to the last detail. This suggestion was not accepted by the military authorities of New York state, for example, and the state guard wears the regulation Army uniform. Moreover a general request was made of the state troops that they wear their uniforms as much as possible on the theory that the more uniformed the men were seen in public the more the people would be impressed with the fact that we are at war. This, of course, makes for waste, for it is the regrettable habit of uniforms to wear out. Moreover there are many men in the state guards who feel they are sailing under false colors in wearing uniforms exactly like those of men who are destined to go abroad to the hardships of actual warfare while they are to stay at home and, according to their terms of enlistment, never go outside the

limits of the state. No time could be better than just now to put a stop to this economic waste of Army uniform material; for the day will come, and very shortly, when we will need every yard of it to clothe our men on the way to France.

PLANNING FOR A HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Having in mind the importance of an accurate account of the operations of the war now in progress the General Staff of the U.S. Army is forming a committee for the purpose of collecting and preserving the data necessary for that purpose. The selection of the officers who will undertake the work has not been completed, but several officers who have been chosen have commenced the task of assembling data and information which will be of value when it is required. The principal purpose of the work will be for the education of officers and as a reference book in the future. Studies will be made of the strategy and tactics applied in the important battles and comparisons will be drawn with similar battles. The full plan of the committee will not be determined until all of its members have been named and have had an opportunity to review the purpose in hand.

Probably the most voluminous work of a similar nature ever prepared was the Records of the War of the Rebellion, which was published by the United States Government. After the Franco-Prussian war the German General Staff published a history of that struggle which was complete in many respects, but it cannot be said that it was an accurate history of that war, as it studiously ignored the errors committed by the German generals and much of its space was devoted to argument calculated to prove to the German people that the German system was perfect and they could not be beaten in war. That work has been characterized as a marvellous document to aid in the propaganda of the German government to build up its military machine and create confidence in the ruling dynasty. As a work of assistance to the military student its value was materially reduced because of this obvious purpose.

In view of the extent of the war and the many developments in the new war materials it is likely that the work of recording its history will require a number of years, and there is no intention to make any definite statement at the present time regarding the purposes of the committee except that the War College regards accuracy in every detail as essential.

AN AUTOMOTIVE BUREAU PROPOSED.

The present war has so greatly emphasized the value and the importance of automotive vehicles that it is understood the General Staff has under discussion a plan by which purchase, repair and manufacture of motor vehicles will all be concentrated in one department or bureau. At present, and in the past, five different branches of the War Department have been in the market for automobiles and with the troops in France several types of auto trucks are in use. The Motor Section of the Quartermaster Corps has shown its efficiency in producing the standardized vehicles and it is probable that many more of these standardized trucks will be built when the number now authorized has been completed. But there is a feeling in the Q.M. Corps and in other branches of war activities that a very considerable saving will follow the standardization of all motor-vehicles under a single head.

Under the present system the Ordnance Department, the Corps of Engineers, the Medical Department, the Signal Corps and the Quartermaster Corps are each purchasing automotive vehicles and each has its own tests and specifications as to what it will purchase. The result is that the question on repairs and maintenance has become somewhat complicated and the stocks of spare parts that must be kept on hand are large. Not one unfavorable comment has been heard regarding the standardized vehicles and it is probable that under a central head all vehicles acquired in the future will of a standardized type. The Quartermaster Corps has gathered together a staff of experts and it is likely that these will be retained in the new branch bureau if it is established. War conditions and war developments have shown that our Army organization will have to be changed in a great many particulars and the change anticipated in this one feature will probably be only one of the many that are under discussion at the War Department.

PAY OF HIGHER GRADE IN WAR.

In response to a request of the Acting Quartermaster General for an opinion whether Section 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898, applies to the territorial limits of the United States, the Judge Advocate General holds that "the act is applicable within the limits of the United States to troops that are preparing for service abroad, but that it does not apply to troops whose permanent retention is contemplated within the territorial limits of the United States for garrison duty, at coast defenses or border duty; that it does not apply to the garrison troops at Panama or the Philippine Islands."

Section 7, referred to, provides that: "In time of war every officer serving with troops operating against an enemy who shall exercise, under assignment in orders issued by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised; provided, that a rate of pay exceeding that of a brigadier general shall not be paid in any case by reason of such assignment."

The Attorney General in an opinion given out during

the Spanish-American War held that "any troops assembled at camps in the United States for the prosecution of the war can properly be considered as operating against an enemy, although their present duty is confined to the ordinary routine of camp life."

NOTES OF CONGRESS.

To Put Teeth in Espionage Law.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on April 2 a bill in the form of an amendment to the Espionage Law which is concerned with providing adequate punishment for any one in the United States who by word or act supports or favors the cause of the German Imperial Government. According to this bill, which would really put "teeth" into the Espionage Law at last, a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, is provided for all those guilty of acts or speech of the above nature. The bill would prohibit the publication of seditious or disloyal matter and would provide the above penalty for the spreading of false reports intended to hamper the United States in war; the giving of disloyal advice to investors with intent to obstruct the sale of Government bonds, and the expression in any way of any language contemptuous, abusive, disloyal, profane or scurrilous about the United States, its laws, its soldiers or sailors. The House passed the bill on March 4, but not in the drastic form proposed by the Senate Judiciary committee.

Third Liberty Loan Bill Passed.

Congress on April 4 passed the bill authorizing the Third Liberty Loan and it was immediately signed by the President. The Treasury Department announced on the same day that the bonds, bearing 4 1/4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on Sept. 15 and March 15, would mature on Sept. 15, 1928. The loan campaign, opening April 6, will continue four weeks, until May 4. After the initial payment of five per cent. on subscription, installments of twenty, thirty-five and forty per cent. will be due, respectively, on May 28, July 18 and Aug. 15. The amount is \$3,000,000,000 and over-subscriptions. The only remaining details to be determined by the Treasury are the arrangements for conversion of bonds of the first and second loans into Third Liberty bonds.

New Assistant Secretaries of War Discussed.

Congress having taken final action on the bill creating two additional Secretaries of War (as noted in our report of the proceedings of that body), the selection of the two men to fill the places immediately became a matter of speculation in Washington. The general understanding was that the men to be selected are Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor of Army Purchases, and Frederick Keppel, formerly dean of Columbia University, and now acting as confidential assistant to Secretary Baker. With the appointment of the new Secretaries reorganization of the War Department, worked out by Secretary Baker and approved by the President, will be put into full effect. Mr. Stettinius, it is understood, will be in charge of industrial and commercial work and Mr. Keppel in charge of the non-military life of the Army.

Aviation Section Preserves Secrecy.

The Signal Corps and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are in close co-operation to prevent the publication of any exaggerated news of what the Aviation Section of the corps is doing. At a hearing last week Major Gen. George O. Squier, C.S.O. of the Army, took the position that all persons but Senators should be excluded from the room while he was laying before the committee the facts connected with Army aviation, and not a word directly or indirectly has escaped concerning what took place behind the closed doors of the committee room. On April 2 Colonel Deeds and a Mr. Potter, a civilian expert, were before the committee and they and the members pledged themselves to the strictest secrecy concerning the statements put before the committee. It is a fair inference that they were discussing affairs of military importance, for it is not the belief of the committee that secrecy from the public should be observed as to anything that may not be dangerous from a military standpoint. The Aviation Service from some stories recently printed has had experience tending to make it extremely careful lest any distortion of facts should arise, to the injury of the Service. It is well known that the Aviation Service has the entire and hearty support of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and it is another fair inference that these hearings will be of assistance to the officers of that service.

Charges Marines Are Kept in United States.

Congressman Fred A. Britten of Illinois, in discussing the war situation in the House on April 4, made the charge that the Marines were not sent to Europe because of "some military clique, jealousy or prejudice." His attack precipitated a brief, but bitter, debate, in which he was denounced for his attitude in the early days of the war. Mr. Britten charged that 30,000 seasoned and well-trained Marines were being held in camps in this country and doing police duty while every week the War Department was sending only partly trained men to France. These men, he said, had to be trained in France, whereas the 30,000 Marines could be put into the front ranks without an instant's delay. For weeks the attitude of the War Department in refusing to send marines abroad has been the subject of serious discussion in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Secretary Daniels has been questioned on the subject and informed members of the committee that he has offered the services of the Marines

to the War Department, but had received no explanation for the delay in ordering the Marines into active service. Representative Sherley and others replied to Mr. Britten, insisting that it was not the province of Congress to direct military movements. Mr. Sherley called attention to the resolution offered by Mr. Britten after war was declared, to the effect that no enlisted man or National Guard unit should be sent out of the country without the consent of the individual. "The gentleman has no warrant in making the statement as to cliques and charging that there are certain men willing to trifle with the honor and safety of our troops," said Mr. Sherley. "Again I congratulate him that his zeal has carried him so far as to want to have certain of our fighting units sent to France."

FURLoughs for Farming.

For the purpose of augmenting agricultural production it is the intention of the War Department to grant furloughs to enlisted men to enable them to engage in farming during the present season, such furloughs being provided for in the Act of March 16, 1918. Commanding officers may grant such furloughs, within prescribed rules, whenever it appears that they will contribute to increased farm production. It is, however, desired to reduce to a minimum interference with the progress of military training and preparation, and whenever the furloughing of an enlisted man does substantially interfere with the training or preparation of the organization to which he is attached the application will be denied, in which case the reason for the denial will be endorsed upon the application. Furloughs granted under this order will be for short periods, largely for seeding and harvesting time. They may be given by commanding officers of posts, camps, cantonments, divisions and departments.

These furloughs will not be granted to enlisted men of or above the grade of first sergeant, nor will they be granted in an organization that has been ordered to move, or is in transit from points of mobilization or training to a port of embarkation. All furloughs granted will be recalled and the men ordered to their organizations when the latter have received preparatory orders for duty overseas. Furloughs granted under this order will be without pay and allowances, except that enough pay will be retained in each case to meet allotments in force on the date of the order, war risk insurance and pledges on Liberty Bonds. Furloughs to specially qualified experts in agriculture may be granted by the Secretary of War upon application therefor by the Secretary of Agriculture, provided such furloughs are voluntarily accepted by the persons for whom application is made. Individual applications for furloughs submitted by relatives will be on a form of the Provost Marshal General's Office, which form will be furnished to the local draft boards.

The contrast between our brigade organization and that of the British and French armies was presented to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., on March 29, and in the course of his development of this exposition he showed how the British colonels in the line had been supplanted by the lieutenant colonels. General Bell said: "The methods of military administration require the placing of responsibility for every portion of the operations upon some one individual. The company commander is responsible for the small portion of the line assigned to his company. The battalion commander operates through the company commanders, and he is responsible for his larger portion of the sector assigned to his battalion of four companies. In the French and British service they operate largely by battalions, and brigades consist ordinarily of a certain number of battalions. They have regiments, and they are known as regiments, but ordinarily their methods go from the battalion to the brigade. In our service three battalions constitute a regiment, and the regimental commander intervenes. Their battalions are frequently spoken of as regiments, and in the British service they are commanded by a lieutenant colonel. A colonel in the line of the British service has become almost as extinct as the dodo. They have colonels in the staff, but I never saw one in the line. We have endeavored to organize our troops in a manner corresponding with the organization of the French and British services, for convenience of administration and control. It facilitates the relief of French and British units by our own units and renders operations more uniform. This is desirable, in order that we may have a uniform system of operating throughout the Allies."

President Wilson in commemoration of the first anniversary of our entry into the war has sent a message to our forces in France, which is to appear in this week's issue of *The Stars and Stripes*, the soldiers' weekly. The message follows: "Please convey to the officers and men of our Expeditionary Forces my warmest greetings on this, the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into this great war for liberty, and say to them that we all have not only greatly admired and been very proud of the way they have so far accounted for themselves, but also have the utmost confidence that in every sense they will prove to be of the finest metal of free men."

No figures are being given out at the Bureau of Navigation regarding the result of the referendum on the matter of the change in the collar of the Navy service coat. The replies are coming in in good numbers, but the Navy is so widely dispersed at this time that it will be several weeks before all officers have been heard from.

NEW CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, made the following announcement on April 2:

"The War Department has been notified by cable that the Secretary of War has promulgated the following rules for handling the publicity of matters pertaining to troops and operations.

"1. All matters pertaining to policies, events or operations of troops in France will only be officially given out from the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

"2. Similar matters affecting the forces at home will be given out at the War Department."

In making the announcement General March made no comment or explanation.

The most important provisions of the new censorship regulations which became effective on April 3 are given in press dispatches from the American Expeditionary Forces in France. They are as follows:

"It is the policy that all information not helpful to the enemy may be given the public. The basic principle requires that all articles must meet these four conditions:

"First—They must be accurate in statement and implication.

"Second—They must not supply military information to the enemy.

"Third—They must not injure the morale of our forces here or at home, or among our Allies.

"Fourth—They must not embarrass the United States or her Allies in neutral countries.

"The foregoing conditions apply to every article written. The specific rules which follow are intended to explain them, but never to be considered as permitting the publication of anything which conflicts with these four conditions.

SPECIFIC RULES.

No Identification of Units.

"There will never be identification by numbers or organization. Concerning troops in the line identification will be only as announced in the official communiqué. Concerning troops in training, there will be no identifications by sections, such as 'New York troops' and 'Ohio troops,' in cable dispatches.

"When it is obvious to the censor that, in consideration of the time element, no military information will be given to the enemy by articles sent by mail, there can be identification of small groups, as 'New England troops' and 'New York troops.'

"Reference cannot be made to troops of the National Guard or the National Army or Regular organization. During this war we have only one army, the United States Army.

Names of Persons and Places.

"As to individuals, a name can be used whenever a story materially is obviously helped. The determination of this is in the hands of the censor, not of the writer.

"Places can be mentioned only to a limited extent. Within the advance zone no sector shall be said to have any American troops in it until the enemy has established it as a fact by taking prisoners.

"Ship movements, real or possible, will not be discussed. Plans of the Army, real or possible, will not be discussed. Numbers of troops as a total or as classes will not be discussed, except by communiqué.

"The effects of enemy fire will not be discussed except by communiqué.

"Articles for publication in Europe will be scrutinized carefully to make sure that they do not hold possibilities of danger which the same stories in the United States would not hold. This applies not only to military information, which thus would be in the hands of the enemy within a day after writing, but also to an emphasis on small exploits, which it may be extremely desirable to print in the United States, but quite undesirable to print in Europe. Exaggeration of our activities, accomplished or contemplated, will be studiously avoided because of the bad effect of this on the respect our Allies have for our promises.

Ruling on Casualties.

"Casualties as to numbers will be passed only as indicated in the communiqué. Individual dead or wounded will be mentioned by name only where it is reasonably manifest to the censor that the facts are correct and that some definite and a good aim, such as offering examples of heroism, will be served by printing.

"In the main it is desirable to print no names of dead and wounded until the department has had time to notify their families, and as notification comes only through the hospital reports, it is apparent they will be delayed.

"In no circumstances are there to be reports, as for example, 'that a major general was killed.' Either the man's name is to be given or he is not to be mentioned at all, whether for military reasons or because such a vague statement would uselessly alarm the families of all other major generals in France.

Censorship Is Final.

"The American censorship is final in articles concerning American troops. Three cases present themselves and are disposed of as follows:

"If American troops are operating in a strictly American sector, the news is submitted only to American General Headquarters.

"If the troops are operating in a strictly Allied sector, the news must be submitted only at the General Headquarters of the Allied army concerned.

"If the troops are operating in conjunction with an Allied force, the news of those joint operations must be submitted at either the Field Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force, or the Field Headquarters of the Allied army concerned. In such a case the American officer designated as Field Censor with the Allied army General Headquarters will examine every mention of American troops in such story. His written signature and the addition of 'Controle Américaine' will be essential to the passage of that portion of such story.

No Casualty Lists from A.G.O.

It was announced at the War Department on April 3 that following this order no further casualty lists whatever will be given out from the office of The Adjutant General in Washington. The information must come directly from American General Headquarters in France.

As soon as the order was issued Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, who has had charge of the publication of casualties, took up with Major Gen.

Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, the question of whether the order would affect the casualty lists. General March decided that there must be the most rigid interpretation of the order, pending further word from General Pershing, and ruled that no more casualty lists should be given out by the War Department inasmuch as they pertained to "persons." The ruling became effective at once, and no casualty list was issued on April 3. The War Department will, of course, continue to get the lists as usual in order to keep its records complete and to notify the relatives of those who are killed or injured, but will not make the names public. The next of kin or other designated person will be notified as usual by telegraph that the kinsman or friend has been killed or wounded or has died of disease.

The French, British, Italian, German and Austrian War Offices issue daily communiqués concerning what is taking place in localities where their troops are stationed, but the U.S. War Department has never followed the practice, even since American soldiers have been engaged in active trench warfare. There is to be no official news through the War Department in Washington of the activities of American troops engaged. All news of the American Expeditionary Forces must come from headquarters in France.

FIELD CO-OPERATION WITH OUR ALLIES.

General Foch in Supreme Command.

That General Foch, Chief of the French General Staff and the French military member of the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council at Versailles, has been made Generalissimo of all the allied forces in the western theater of war was made known on March 29, the first positive intimation in the matter appearing in a message of congratulation from President Wilson to General Foch. The President cabled on March 29: "May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

Lloyd George, the British Premier, announced General Foch's appointment on the following day in these words: "With the cordial co-operation of the British and French commanders-in-chief General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American governments to co-ordinate the action of the Allied armies on the western front."

The first official announcement by the French government of General Foch's appointment came in a communiqué of April 2 which read: "The British press announces that Foch has been appointed chief of the western front. The fact is that with a view to meeting the present situation the French and British governments, in agreement with the higher command, have entrusted Foch with the task of co-ordinating action of the Allied troops on the western front."

Whether General Foch's authority extends over the Italian armies was not made known, but he will be in supreme command of the French, British, American, Belgian and Portuguese armed forces on the western front. It is assumed that Italy's forces also will be subject to his orders.

Our Forces Offered by General Pershing.

A message from Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Forces, received on March 29 by Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, announced that our force in France has been placed in its entirety at the disposal of the supreme commander-in-chief. It read: "Have made all our resources available, and our divisions will be used if and when needed. French are in fine spirits, and both armies seem confident. (Signed) Pershing."

Two days later the French government issued an official note accepting the offer which read: "The French government has decided to accede to the desire expressed by General Pershing in the name of the United States Government. The American troops will fight side by side with the British and French troops, and the Star-Spangled Banner will float beside the French and English flags in the Plains of Picardy."

Beginning with March 30 the orders issued to the American troops were of French origin. The French papers were unanimous in their praise of General Pershing's action.

Secretary Baker's Comment.

Secretary of War Baker, who arrived in Paris from London on March 28, gave out a statement on March 30 saying: "I am delighted at General Pershing's prompt and effective action in placing all the American troops and facilities at the disposal of the Allies in the present situation. It will meet with hearty approval in the United States, where the people desire their Expeditionary Forces to be of the utmost service in the common cause."

"I have visited all the American troops in France, some of them recently, and had an opportunity to observe the enthusiasm with which officers and men received the announcement that they would be used in the present conflict. One regiment to which the announcement was made spontaneously broke into cheers."

Our Troops to be Brigaded with French and British.

An official British government statement was issued on April 1 devoted to this matter of the co-operation of our troops in the field which reads:

"As a result of communications which have passed between the Prime Minister and President Wilson, of deliberations between Secretary Baker, who visited London a few days ago, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour and Lord Derby, and consultations in France, in which General Pershing and General Bliss participated, important decisions have been come to by which large forces of trained men in the American Army can be brought to the assistance of the Allies in the present struggle."

"The government of our great Western ally is not only sending large numbers of American battalions to Europe during the coming critical months, but has agreed that such of its regiments as cannot be used in divisions of their own shall be brigaded with French and British units so long as the necessity lasts. By this means troops which are not yet sufficiently trained to fight as divisions and army corps will form part of seasoned divisions, until such time as they have completed their training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them in order to build up the American Army. Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces are now being completed."

"Throughout these discussions President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do everything possible to assist the Allies, and has left nothing undone which could contribute thereto."

"This decision, however, of vital importance as it will

be to the maintenance of the Allied strength in the next few months, will in no way diminish the need for those further measures for raising fresh troops at home, to which reference already has been made. It is announced at once because the Prime Minister feels that the singleness of purpose with which the United States have made this immediate, and, indeed, indispensable contribution toward the triumph of the Allied cause should be clearly recognized by the British people."

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

Secretary Baker in Italy.

Secretary of War Baker returned to Paris from London on March 27 and on March 29 spent the entire day at the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, conferring with General Pershing. He left for Italy on April 1. Mr. Baker, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the Italian army headquarters. He was joined by U.S. Ambassador Page. They called on General Diaz, the Secretary remaining for an extended talk with the Italian commander-in-chief. The latter spoke in high terms of the American troops. In the afternoon the Secretary and the Ambassador met the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King, at the headquarters of the Italian third army. The Associated Press dispatches also state that Mr. Baker visited Venice on April 1. The barge of Admiral Marzola, naval commandant at Venice, conveyed the American party through the Venetian lagoons, affording a view of the region flooded by the Italian engineers to hold back the enemy's advance. Mr. Baker reached Rome on April 2 and called upon Premier Orlando. In greeting the Secretary the Premier said that he spoke in the name of the Italian government and people who were so closely connected with the United States in the past through emigration, and now were linked indissolubly in a sacred alliance. Later Secretary Baker visited General Zupelli, the Minister of War, and discussed the military situation with him at length. Finance Minister Nitti called upon Secretary Baker and renewed the acquaintance formed in America. Secretary Baker said he was greatly touched by the warmth of the welcome extended him in Italy. In the evening Secretary Baker had dinner with Ambassador Page and the staff of the American Embassy.

Rewards for Distinguished Service.

News was received at the Belgian Legation in Washington on April 4 that Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the American Expeditionary Forces, had received the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, the highest order the King of the Belgians can bestow, and also the Belgian war cross. The report states King Albert presented the medal to General Pershing personally.

An American patrol, consisting of a regimental intelligence officer, a sergeant and three men, took four prisoners from a German outpost position northwest of Toul on March 29. The patrol has been cited in French orders of the day, and will receive the French war cross. The men to be rewarded are Lieut. George Redwood, of Baltimore; Sergt. Henry Mongeon, of Cherry Valley, Mass., and Pvt. Edward Armstrong, of Marianna, Pa.; Carson Shumate, of Ada, W. Va., and Bernard Bolt, of South Bethlehem, Pa.

Thirty-one more crosses have been awarded American troops for bravery, according to a United Press dispatch of March 28. Twelve were given to Iowa soldiers in addition to the citation for gallantry of two platoons and one company. The Minnesota artillery received thirteen crosses and the Maryland trench mortar battery six. Lieutenant Colonel Tinley was included among the Iowans who were decorated.

Three officers and eleven men of the U.S. Army Ambulance Corps have been decorated with the War Cross by the French government—Lieut. Joseph Greenwood, of Section 633; Lieut. Alan D. Kinsley, Lieut. Otka F. Dober, Pvt. Louis E. Timson, Arthur U. Crosby, John F. Fitzpatrick, Robert E. Gaf, C. V. Tompkins, J. T. Jones, John S. Wood, Richard Baker, Peter U. Muir, of Section 516, and Pvt. Richard Van Wyck Buel and George Ripley Cutler, of Section 642.

Fifty-two more Americans at the front were commissioned on recommendation of General Pershing on March 28. Forty-six men won lieutenants' commissions in the Aviation Section, four were made second lieutenants in the National Army, one was made first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and one first lieutenant in the National Army.

Sergt. Major Charles P. Taft, son of former President William H. Taft, has been recommended through the regular military channels for promotion to a commissioned officer. Sergeant Major Taft has been at the front for some time. Until March 29, when this announcement was made, hardly any members of the American Expeditionary Forces knew that Taft was a son of a former President of the United States. He is popular with officers and men.

Ten thousand troops of the Italian third army, commanded by the Duke of Aosta and holding the Piave front, were assembled in Northern Italy on a day in the latter part of March as a part of the ceremony of presenting Italy's medal of valor on Gen. Della Radcliffe of the British army and on three American Red Cross workers. Guy Lovell, chief of the American Ambulance Service in Italy; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., and Blakestone Wilkins. As the Duke conferred the medals American and Italian bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Duke also gave the Americans as a personal souvenir of the Third Army enameled crosses bearing the arms of the House of Savoy. After the distribution of the honors the troops passed in review before the Duke and the decorated officers, their bands playing the British and American anthems.

Thirty-three American telephone girls, who speak English and French, have just arrived to operate the switchboards in the Army headquarters, says a Paris dispatch of March 29. They have been divided between the principal Army centers, Paris, General Pershing's headquarters in the field and the headquarters lines of communication. All the girls are provided with a regulation colored skirt and blouse and a dark blue hat with the orange and white cords of the Signal Corps, to which they have been attached.

Rev. Frederick W. Beekman, formerly of Bethlehem, Pa., a chaplain in the American Army, succeeded Rev. Samuel M. Watson, resigned, as rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris on March 31.

Among the many additions to the Intelligence Department of the Army in France are sub-sections such as the sound ranging and flash ranging divisions, designed to locate by certain devices the whereabouts of heavy guns,

and the air reconnaissance service that are altogether novel to our military organization.

The Prince of Wales visited the American Officers' Club in London on March 26. Chairman Harry Brittain, Col. Campbell Stuart and a number of American officers received him. He expressed the intention of attending one of the weekly dinners of the club.

Figures made public by the Lafayette Flying Corps committee show that thirty-eight members of the escadrille have obtained commissions with the American air forces and have been ordered into active air service. Twenty-five others commissioned have not yet been ordered into active service. Twenty-seven men have applied for transfer from the French to the American service; sixteen have enlisted in the American naval aviation service, twelve of them on permission from the French army representative in the United States. Six men have expressed the desire to remain with the French army and twenty have not yet decided whether to transfer to the Americans or to remain with the French. Twenty-one members of the escadrille have been killed in action, four have died of injuries received in accidents or from disease, seven have been made prisoners or are missing, and four have been seriously wounded. Nine of the men have been refused admission to the United States Army because of physical disability. Three members of the escadrille have been commissioned majors and ten captains. The rest rank as first and second lieutenants.

The American Army Y.M.C.A. is operating virtually at all points where American troops are stationed in France and as far as possible is serving all small moving units of the American Expeditionary Force, according to E. C. Carter, general secretary of the American Y.M.C.A. expeditionary force in a statement issued on March 25. More than 1,600 workers now are in France, including 300 women. Their work begins at ports of entry and extends along the lines of communication to the front. Five hundred recreation centers are operating at present in ports and rest and base camps and at the front where a center may be in a hayloft or in some part of a ruined chateau or even in a tent. Troops going into and coming out of the trenches are being supplied free with hot drinks. The scope of the work at the front necessarily is limited, but in the larger camps behind the lines where conditions permit of more elaborate entertainment there is being maintained a regular schedule of moving picture shows, theatrical entertainments and sports.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

General Pershing's total casualties to date were given out March 30 by the War Department as follows: Killed in action, 179; killed by accident, 161; killed or prisoner, 1; died of disease, 762; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 44; civilians, 7; gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes, 36. Total deaths, 1,427. Wounded, 773; captured, 22; missing, 41; grand total, 2,263.

Following the new censorship regulations, noted elsewhere, no casualty list was issued from the office of The Adjutant General on April 3. The following casualties were reported March 30-April 2:

[All the enlisted are privates unless otherwise indicated.]

Killed in Action.

Enlisted.

Alderman, Dell
Matte, Gustav
O'Connors, Martin

Wounded Severely.

Enlisted.

Eistun, Eugene W.
Haranson, William J.
Maatook, Toufik J.

Wounded Slightly.

Enlisted.

Rasmussen, A.
Rasmussen, A.

Captain.

Enlisted.

Boyd, George E.
Calhoun, Andrew
Crouse, Charles C.
Davis, Howard H.
Dillard, Jr., Henry K.
Gardner, Benjamin H.
Hardenbrook, Walter L.
Havron, Howard T.

Captain.

Enlisted.

Kuus, Joseph, bugler.
Lafin, James B., corporal.
Lawrence, Wilbur L.
Leford, Clifford
Losey, Frank, wagoner.
McGugan, Hugh J.
McHale, James F.
Major, Richard L.
Malone, George T.
Mannix, Edward W.
Neumes, John M., sergeant major.
Paris, Frank P., sergeant.
Perry, Wayne
Petrush, Joseph, sergeant.
Potts, William
Ramsel, Walter R.
Rockey, Ciferno
Ruben, Joe, corporal.
Butledge, Ranny L.
Shehan, Joseph C.
Silverman, Maurice, corporal.
Slaton, Frederick E.
Smith, Harlie O.
Sorenson, Albert, sergeant.
Stalak, John S.
Stanton, Patrick J.
Steinberg, Abe
Stiever, Charles H.
Stewart, Leonard M.
Taylor, Roy, corporal.
Tawater, Troy A.
Thompson, Raymond
Ufelman, Frank A.
Urban, John
Votta, John
Walker, Charles E.
Wallace, George A.
Warnasch, Fred
Weinman, Jr., Ernest F.
Willard, Milton, corporal.
Wilson, John, corporal.
Zimmerman, William L.

Died of Wounds.

Enlisted.

Graham, John B.

Lieutenant.

Enlisted.

Braun, Carl
Doss, James L.
Eistun, Eugene W.
Elwood, William F., corporal.
Fischer, Lewis E.

Died of Accidents.

Enlisted.

Peabody, Ira G.

Enlisted.
Davenport, Arthur, civilian.
Henesek, Frank
Fryer, Ben

Died of Disease.

Ebner, Gerald L.

Lieutenants.

Lathrop, Louis H.

Enlisted.

Adkins, Fred L., sergeant, 1st cl. Kincaid, Benjamin F., saddler.

Allan, Robert S.
Barber, Cato
Bason, Clement
Bigger, Walter
Borders, Will
Brown, Charles
Brown, Pearson L.
Butler, John W.
Charpie, Sam J., sergeant.
Connolly, John J., sergeant.
Craig, Richard J.
Dodd, Perry
Douglas, Dewey H.
Dunn, Lee A., mechan.
Evans, Frank L.
Evans, Gilbert O.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas L., cook

Fitzsimmons, George G.
Gavin, Lawrence F.
Getgen, John Ozone
Hahn, Herman
Hecht, Paul Richard
Hickerson, Ernest
Hudson, Harvey L., sergeant.

Died: Other Causes.

Enlisted.

Harbo, Fred, mechan.
Langston, Willie

Missing in Action.

Holm, Ashgern
Parks, Theren

Tuscania Victims.

The following who were first reported as missing or dead in the sinking of the *Tuscania* have been identified as dead by finger prints taken from the bodies:

Altwiens, George A.
Branland, Verner C.
Cochran, Joe
Dethman, Leonard H.
Diaz, Rosendo
Edmondson, Elton L.
Erras, Florencio
Fryer, Edward C.
Flores, Sixton
Garsa, Guadalupe
Grahamer, Edward C.
Kossooch, Frank
Marlin, Joseph

Muncaster, Roy
Owens, Ben V.
Paul, Clarence
Pelecy, Clyde C., cook.

Perez, Juan A.
Powell, Onida
Rodrigues, Cirilo
Schulze, Richard
Straach, Arthur
White, Patrick H.
Williams, Paul A.
Ybarra, Jose

MAIL FOR THE SERVICES.

Parcels Mail for Expeditionary Forces.

The Adjutant General's Office has issued instructions postponing from April 1 to April 15 the carrying out of the order, published last week, limiting future shipments of any articles to members of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad to those articles which have been requested by the individual to whom same is to be shipped, such request having been approved by his regimental or higher commander. Parcel post shipments will be accepted by the post office authorities and other shipments by express or freight companies only upon presentation of the above approved request in each individual case.

To carry out the War Department order the Post Office Department issued the following order, which is subject to the above change in date:

On and after April 1, 1918, parcels for members and individuals connected with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe shall not be accepted for mailing or dispatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected.

Postmasters must secure the assurance of the sender in each case that all the articles contained in the parcel are sent at the addressee's approved written request, and that such request is inclosed in the parcel, by requiring the sender to place on the wrapper of the parcel under his name and address the following indorsement:

"This parcel contains only articles sent at approved request of addressee, which is inclosed."

The approved written request shall be inclosed in the parcel. Parcels containing articles not being sent in accordance with such approved written request shall not be accepted for mailing. Such parcels when offered for mailing shall be returned to the sender.

The foregoing order and instructions are issued at the request of the War Department. (The War D. order published last week is here quoted.) The Post Office Department believes that this action is prompted by military necessity and that the public will cheerfully acquiesce in it. Postmasters are hereby instructed to enforce it rigidly.

Handling of Insured Packages to be Destroyed.

As to the improper handling of mail at posts and camps, the Secretary of War recently called attention again to the requirements of Paragraph 208^{1/2}, Army Regulations, and circular letter from the A.G.O. of Feb. 2, 1918, in regard to the matter. "A change in Army Regulations," the Secretary said, "will shortly be promulgated to the effect that, where, for the good of the service or for some other good and sufficient reason, commanding officers order the destruction of insured packages addressed to soldiers and containing eatables, liquors, etc., such packages should be destroyed under the supervision of a commissioned officer and in the presence of the enlisted men to whom the packages are addressed. At the time of destruction of such packages the addressee should be required to sign a receipt therefor."

NEW NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

The Chief of the Militia Bureau, Major Gen. Jesse M. Carter, N.A., in Circular Letter No. 3, March 27, 1918, announces to the States Adjutants General the policy, approved by the Secretary of War, with reference to new National Guard units organized by states since Aug. 5, 1917, or which may hereafter be organized during the period of the present war. The circular says:

"1. The several states are authorized, under existing law, to organize National Guard units to take the place of those drafted into Federal service. When such troops have been organized, inspected and recognized as duly constituted National Guard, the Federal Government will comply with the requirements of law by furnishing them such arms, clothing and equipment as may be available after the needs of all troops in Federal service have first been met.

"2. Such National Guard troops will be maintained for domestic duty only and will not be called or drafted into Federal service during the period of the present emergency for service beyond the seas.

"3. National Guard troops in state service do not constitute a part of the Army of the United States, and, therefore, their personnel of selective draft age is subject to draft into Federal service under the Selective Service Regulations without change of draft classification.

"4. Inasmuch as a definite policy with reference to the utilization, as a Federal force, of units of the National Guard recognized since Aug. 5, 1917, had not been announced at the time the new state organizations were formed, states are advised that they may now continue these organizations under the conditions named in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3; or they may apply to have such organizations disbanded and the members thereof duly discharged from their obligations under their oath of office or oath of enlistment."

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Amending National Defense Act.

The Senate on April 1 passed the bill, S. 4138, to amend various sections of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and enact a number of additional matters of new legislation attached to this bill (S. 4138), which was printed in full on page 1115, our issue of March 23. The Senate adopted the measure without debate, making only one change, and that is to provide that in Section 24 of the National Defense Act the last proviso, relating to promotion for active duty on the retired list, shall be amended to read: "That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be detailed on active duty, shall receive the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he had been detailed on active duty since his retirement." The Act of June 3, 1916, limits promotion, under the circumstances noted, to major. The bill (S. 4138) as amended now goes to the House.

Draft Registration of Those Attaining Twenty-one.

The Senate on March 29 passed S.J. Res. 124, providing for registration for military service of all male persons citizens of the United States or residing in the United States who have, since June 5, 1917, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the President, attained the age of twenty-one years, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe under the terms of the Act approved May 18, 1917, to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States. The amendment offered by Mr. New, of Indiana, providing for the training of youths from nineteen to twenty-one years, was defeated. The measure now goes to the House for consideration there with the bill to raise draft quotas on the number of registrants in Class 1 instead of on population. The defeated amendment provided:

That in addition to the persons subject to registration and selective draft under the act of May 18, 1917, all male persons between the ages of nineteen and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration and draft in accordance with the provisions of said act: Provided, That all registered male persons who have attained the age of nineteen years shall be subject to military training in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, but shall not be called for active service until they have attained the age of twenty-one years. Provided further, That the period of training between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one shall be in the aggregate not less than six months."

Medals for Service on Mexican Border.

By the terms of the bill, S. 3784, passed by the Senate on April 1 and now awaiting action by the House all who had Mexican border service, irrespective of whether they were in engagements with the Mexicans, are to receive medals and ribbons. The bill as introduced had a requirement of four months' border service. This was stricken out on motion of Senator Calder, of New York, on behalf of those National Guardsmen who were recalled from the border to protect public utilities at the time of consideration of the Adamson eight-hour bill for the railroads. Mr. Overman said: "I should like to see these boys receive a ribbon, but it seems to me that would be sufficient. We ought not to cheapen the medals we give. We shall have to give medals for heroism and bravery. If we are going to cheapen the medal like this, what is the medal worth? What kind of medals are you going to give for heroism and bravery in the case of the boys that go abroad? If you give a bronze medal just for a man going down on the Mexican border, it cheapens it."

The Calder amendment was adopted, however, and the bill as it now goes to the House provides:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure a bronze medal with suitable device and ribbon, to be presented to each of the several officers and enlisted men, and families of such as may be dead, of the National Guard who, under the orders of the President of the United States, served on the Mexican border in the years 1916 and 1917, and who are not eligible to receive the Mexican service badge heretofore authorized by the President; Provided, That such medals shall not be issued to men who have, subsequent to such service, been dishonorably discharged from the Service, or deserted.

Sec. 2. That the sum of \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

Bills That Become Law.

The President has approved the following measures:

S. J. Res. 133, authorizing the granting of insurance under the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917, on application by a person other than the person to be insured. The benefits of war risk insurance will thus be extended to American soldiers and sailors who are held as prisoners of war in German detention camps, as the joint resolution permits any kin or best friend to make application for the soldier or sailor who may be a prisoner of war.

S. 3129, to provide for the disposition of the effects of deceased persons in the naval service.

S. 3130, to amend Section 1570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to fireman's pay in Navy.

S. 3445, to authorize the payment of gun pointers and gun captains while temporarily absent from their regular stations, and for other purposes.

S. 1546, to permit the use of certain refined products

of petroleum as stores on steam vessels carrying passengers.

Bills Ready for the President.

The Senate on March 28 concurred in the House amendments of S. 3401, providing for a three-year course at the Naval Academy. As adopted the bill provides "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized until Aug. 1, 1921, to reduce, in his discretion, the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy from four to three years and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction."

The Senate on March 28 concurred in the House amendment of S. 3404, which was to amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the President to drop from the rolls any naval or Marine Corps officer absent without leave for three months, or who has been convicted of any offense punishable by confinement in the penitentiary by the civil authorities, and prohibiting such officer's reappointment."

In agreeing, on April 1, to the conference report on H.R. 9352, providing for Assistant Secretaries of War, Congress fixes the pay at \$5,000 for the Assistant Secretary, and \$4,500 for the Second and Third Assistant Secretaries.

The bill S. 3094, to secure lands for government nitrate plants, has passed both houses and has gone to the President.

Penalties for Sabotage.

Agreement was reached by the conferees on April 4 on the bill providing penalties for destruction of war materials and for sabotage. Penalties of thirty years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine are provided in the bill, which was greatly broadened in scope both by the House and the conferees, for acts intended to injure or destroy war material and utilities. The latter include arms, munitions, live stock, clothing, food supplies, railroads, electric lines, canals, engines, machines, vehicles, vessels, dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas pipes, structures, electric, wireless, telegraph, and telephone plants. The bill also penalizes wilful manufacture of defective war materials, including their ingredients. A special clause provides that employees shall not be prohibited from agreeing to stop work when for the bona fide purpose of obtaining better wages or conditions of employment, but otherwise penalizes acts interfering with production of war supplies. The bill was passed by the Senate a year ago in restricted form and recently was broadened and passed by the House at the request of the Department of Justice.

The Naval Observatory.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent a letter on April 4 to Mr. Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, stating that the Navy Department wished "to express most emphatically its disapproval of H.R. 1054, to change the name of the U.S. Naval Observatory and to transfer the same to the Smithsonian Institution." Mr. Daniels stated that the observatory had grown to its present high place in the astronomical world "through the efforts and under the control of the Navy and this Department believes that its continued efficiency can best be maintained by retaining the present organization." He submitted with his letter some complimentary notices of the work of the Naval Observatory from foreign and American scientists, including a letter written to Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., by the late director of the Russian national observatory and one dated Feb. 7 last from Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., expressing the appreciation of the work of the Naval Observatory by the Bureau of Navigation.

Senate Passage of Other Bills.

The Senate on March 29 passed H.R. 9504, amended to provide: That Section 4067 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read: "Sec. 4067. Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized to establish regulations necessary in the premises and for the public safety. That this act shall not apply to native-born women loyal citizens of the United States, married to aliens, and residing in the United States."

The Senate on March 28 agreed to a resolution (S. Res. 218) requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest to furnish the Senate with a full report on the method and efficiency of the Telautograph and Delaney systems of preventing tapping of telegraph and telephone wires.

The Senate on April 1 agreed to S. Res. 216, amended to read: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the number of commissioned officers of the several staff corps in the United States Army within the draft age who have received their commissions since the outbreak of the war and are now assigned to duty in the District of Columbia."

The Senate on April 1 passed S. 3288, to amend the emergency shipping funds provisions of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act approved June 30, 1917, so as to empower the President and his designated agents to take over certain transportation systems for the transportation of shipyards and plant employees, and for other purposes. By providing transportation facilities for employees in the shipyards from neighboring towns, it is hoped the Government may be spared large expense that would otherwise be necessitated in the construction of living quarters.

The Senate on April 1 passed S. Con. Res. 19, requesting the President to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause. His blessings on our arms, and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth.

The Senate on April 1 passed S. 3802, authorizing appropriations made for the national security and defense to be used for the purchase of real estate, or the use thereof, when such purpose is not specifically stated in said appropriations. Among various amendments adopted was one limiting the power conferred therein to the period of the war.

The bill, S. 3400, to regulate the pay of retired warrant officers on active duty, is in conference, on account of amendments made by the House.

In the Senate on April 1, Mr. Jones, of Washington, submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000

to aid the state of Washington in the maintenance and support of its marine school, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation Act.

To allow time to harmonize the provisions of S.J. Res. 136, providing for the registration for military service of the subjects or citizens residing in the United States of a foreign country, with pending treaties now before the Foreign Relations Committee, action on the joint resolution was laid over on April 1.

In the House on March 29 Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the Rotary Club, of Chester, Pa., "requesting and urging Congress to create military tribunals in which all offenses aimed with hostile or treasonable intent at the integrity of the Military Establishment or the war efficiency of American industry, wherever committed, shall be tried. The club recognizes the right and duty of every patriotic American citizen to expose and resist sedition and disloyalty, and recommends to its members and to this community an individual policy of aggressive and uncompromising opposition to every act or utterance tending to give aid or comfort to the enemy."

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

In the Military Academy Appropriation bill, H.R. 11185, reported in the House April 2, there are no large items of appropriation and no provisions for extension of the building program. The bill provides for the ordinary expenses and carries the following provisos:

Provided, That the enlisted man in the headquarters, U.S. Corps of Cadets, performing that duty [battalion sergeant major, Infantry], has the rank, pay and allowances of that grade; And provided further, That if performing the above duties at time of retirement the said enlisted man shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances of a retired sergeant major, Inf.

Provided, That the enlisted man at headquarters, U.S. Military Academy, performing that duty [battalion sergeant major, Inf.], shall have the rank, pay and allowance of that grade.

Provided, That Sec. 1111 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, be amended to read as follows: The Military Academy Band shall hereafter consist of one teacher of music, who shall be the leader of the band, one enlisted band sergeant and assistant leader, and of fifty enlisted musicians. The teacher of music shall receive the pay and have the rank of a first lieutenant, not mounted; the enlisted band sergeant and assistant leader shall receive \$972 per year; and of the enlisted musicians of the band, fifteen shall each receive \$51 per month, fifteen shall receive \$44 per month, and the remaining twenty shall each receive \$38 per month, and each of the aforesaid enlisted men shall also be entitled to the clothing, fuel, rations and other allowances of musicians of the Regular Army; and the said teacher of music, the band sergeant and assistant leader, and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other officers or enlisted men of the Army.

Provided, That these civilian instructors employed in the department of modern languages and the department of tactics shall be entitled to public quarters and to the same allowances with respect to fuel and light as those of a first lieutenant when occupying public quarters.

For labor and material for construction of new cadet laundry, \$125,000; Provided, That the balance of appropriation of \$75,000 for new cadet laundry, appropriated in House bill No. 14, for fiscal year 1918, is reappropriated as part of the \$125,000; And provided further, That the appropriation shall remain available for a period of two years.

Repairs to cadet barracks, \$15,000; Provided, That this appropriation be, and the same is hereby, made immediately available.

And provided further, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow and credit in the accounts of Lieut. Col. E. J. Timberlake, the sum of \$2,550, disallowed on voucher No. 11, for December, 1914, of his money accounts as quartermaster and now outstanding against him on the books of the Treasury.

Hereafter printing, binding and blank books required for the use of the United States Military Academy may be done or procured elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office when in the opinion of the Secretary of War such work can be more advantageously done or procured locally, the cost thereof to be paid from the proper appropriation or appropriations made for the Military Academy.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 217, Mr. Smith of Georgia.—Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to advise the Senate, in executive session, what plans have been made for training additional officers, together with the number that it is proposed to train.

S. Res. 220, Mr. Nelson.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish to the Senate as soon as practicable a list of the men to whom commissions in the Army have been issued, and who are not now and who have not heretofore been placed in command or had charge of any troops in the service of the United States, either here or abroad; the branch of the Service in which such men have been commissioned.

S. 4222, Mr. Sheppard.—For additional buildings, and repair facilities, San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, \$206,000.

H. Res. 298, Mr. Kahn.—Providing that all bills and resolutions relating to the present war reported from the Committee on Military Affairs or Naval Affairs shall be privileged and have precedence over all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports during the remainder of the second session of the 65th Congress.

H. Res. 297, Mr. Anthony.—That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the House, as soon as practicable, the facts in reference to issuance of a commission to Herbert A. Meyer as captain, Aviation Section, Signal Corps; and information as to whether recent official statements of War Department discontinuing issuance of commissions in Army of U.S. to persons in civil life and to registrants under selective draft Act of May 18, 1917, were violated in the case of Herbert A. Meyer; also a list of all commissions which have been issued in violation of such procedure.

H. J. Res. 273, Mr. Emerson.—That a commission of three Democrats and three Republicans be appointed by the President of the United States, whose business shall be to study international questions and suggest to Congress at its next session proper legislation upon the following subjects: First. How to protect and extend American commerce after the war. Second. How best to protect American labor and American manufacturers from foreign competition after the war. Third. What legislation is advisable to best prepare the country for peace, with the least disturbance to business and the least inconvenience to the people of this country.

H. R. 11087, Mr. Lufkin.—To prescribe the personnel of the Army Nurse Corps, etc.

H. R. 11136, Mr. Dent (by request).—To authorize the acquisition by the United States during the period of the present war of private property of any and all kinds, real, personal, and mixed, needed for the national security and defense or the conduct of the Government, to provide a method of such acquisition, and for other purposes.

H. R. 11137, Mr. McClintic.—Providing that election officials, during the period of the war, in any State of the Union may require certain persons to sign a loyalty pledge before they are eligible to vote in any election.

H. R. 11165, Mr. Sims.—To amend War Risk Insurance Act, so as to forbid claim agents to solicit or receive any compensation for any services rendered in connection with preparation or presentation of claims for any benefits under Articles II, III or IV, or in connection with the collection of any award made thereon, except such as shall be allowed by the court or the director, as hereinafter provided.

See. 405 of such Act is amended to read: "That in the event

of disagreement as to a claim under the contract of insurance between the bureau and any beneficiary or beneficiaries thereunder, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such beneficiaries or any one of them resides." H.R. 11185, Mr. Dent.—Military Academy Appropriation bill.

VICE CONDITIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania and to the Mayor of Philadelphia copies of a report of the Commission on Training Camp Activities which has been carefully studying the conditions in Philadelphia, where thousands of men are in training for the Navy and the Marine Corps. The conditions represented are stated to be so far from wholesome that the Secretary has urged these executives to use every influence of the city and state to clean them up and make a wholesome environment for the young men who are in training to serve the country in this crisis. He has pledged the fullest co-operation and support of the Navy and Marine Corps officers and men for such cleaning up in Philadelphia as is imperatively demanded. The report of the commission, signed by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman, gives an outline of conditions in Philadelphia concerning prostitution and illegal liquor traffic and says, in part:

"Reports reaching this office from every city in the country in the neighborhood of any Army or Navy camp show that nowhere else are conditions so intolerable. Many attempts have been made in the past six months to secure action through the local authorities. I am convinced that the fundamental reason for the failure of these attempts is the intimate connection of responsible officials with those who profit by the continued existence of vicious conditions. For this reason, it seems to me to be hopeless to expect any real improvement until the Navy Department takes drastic action to protect men in the Service while on liberty in Philadelphia.

"Liquor is easily obtained by men in the Service. The licensed dealers do not appear to make sales directly, but exercise practically no care in preventing bootlegging. In spite of the efforts of the Department of Justice, this illegal traffic is increasing. The local police make no effort whatever to stamp it out. As has been intimated above, the local police force is not only inefficient, it is corrupt. Three representatives of this commission have been investigating conditions in Philadelphia for the past nine weeks in conjunction with the Department of Justice. Their daily reports contain instances after instance of action on the part of police officers which has prevented the enforcement of the law against prostitution and bootlegging.

"Particularly in a time like this it would seem as if our fighting forces are entitled to every protection against vicious influences which local authorities can provide. That such protection can be provided has been demonstrated to be practicable in municipalities in every part of the country. Philadelphia, alone among the large cities of the United States, has failed to meet the requirements of the War and Navy Department in respect to this matter.

"It would, of course, be possible to put Philadelphia out of bounds for men on liberty. This step, however, would involve great hardship upon the men in the Service, and we are unwilling to recommend it for your consideration if there is any possible alternative. However, unless the local authorities assume the responsibility which is legally theirs and effectively rid the city of those who prey upon our men, I can see no other way out of the difficulty."

It was announced on April 3 that Secretary Daniels has received from Mayor Thomas B. Smith a reply to his letter regarding conditions in Philadelphia in which the Mayor says that he has had an extended interview with the representative of the Navy Department and has arrived at a thorough understanding with him with regard to conditions described in the report of Mr. Fosdick and "as to the best methods to pursue to rid the city of bootleggers and vice." "Every effort," writes the Mayor, "will be made to accomplish this most desirable result."

INSPECTION OF NAVY PROVING GROUND.

William B. Oliver, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, states that in concluding their program of investigation of the Navy the members of the committee recently returned from an inspection trip to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., on which he issued the following statement:

The committee, accompanied by Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, U.S.N., Assistant Chief, visited the Naval proving ground and smokeless powder factory at Indian Head, Md. While en route down the Potomac a tug preceded the party and gave a practical demonstration of the creation and use of Navy smoke screens. By means of various devices smoke clouds were quickly produced of such density as to completely obscure the vessel using them. All of our vessels entering the war zone are thus enabled, when pursued by a submarine, to envelop themselves in a cloud of smoke, thereby seriously interfering with the accuracy of the gunfire of the attacking vessel. The demonstration of smoke tactics was rendered more realistic by the sudden appearance overhead of a Navy hydroplane equipped with machine guns and carrying heavy bombs for the destruction of submarine craft.

On arrival at Indian Head the committee was conducted to the firing pits and personally witnessed the firing of large caliber naval guns, submarine guns and howitzers. The members of the committee were favorably impressed with the proof firings and realize the necessity for at once providing additional facilities for the accomplishment of the constantly increasing volume of work. The extension of the Naval Proving Ground should be such as to permit of long range and high angle proof firing. The bill now before Congress authorizing the construction of a railroad to Indian Head should be pressed for early and favorable consideration, in order to relieve the existing transportation congestion. The only means existing at the present time for transporting guns, mounts and other essential material to the Naval Proving Ground and powder factory is by means of barges. During the past winter season practically all traffic with Indian Head was cut off for the greater part of three months' time. The committee visited the acid and powder factories and were given opportunity to view, in all of its stages, the manufacture of Navy smokeless powder and were pleased to note the expansion of the plant as now in progress. In particular, the committee was impressed with the zeal and enthusiasm of the entire personnel of the station; the fact that these men were engaged in dangerous and hazardous undertak-

ing in no way seemed to lessen their energy and active interest in their work.

President Wilson on April 2 sent to Congressman William B. Oliver, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which investigated the progress of the Navy thus far in the war, a letter expressing his admiration of the manner in which the committee had accomplished its duty.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

General Crowder Explains New Law.

A memorandum prepared in the office of Provost Marshal Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., in Washington, the purpose of which is to explain to soldiers and sailors the exact meaning of the recently enacted Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief law of March 8, 1918 (H.R. 6361), was made public on March 30. The memorandum says:

"The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act aims to protect soldiers and sailors from undue hardship due to inability to bring or defend lawsuits and to attend to their business obligations or property rights during their absence in military service. A soldier may owe money on a note, or he may have bought or leased land or tools or furniture on which an installment is yet due, or he may have mortgaged his home, and be liable to foreclosure for nonpayment, or he may have started a home-stead or mining claim and be unable to continue the necessary occupation, or he may have carried life insurance and be unable to keep up the premiums, or he may have a money claim and during his absence the lapse of time may raise a legal bar against suing for it when he returns, or he may be sued on some claim in his absence and may be unable to defend the suit; in these and other ways he may suffer undue hardship. The object of his act is to give relief from such hardship. To accomplish this:

"Let some one, on behalf of the soldier or sailor, notify the court that the party concerned is a soldier or sailor. Then the court will inquire into the merits of the case; if the case merits it, the court has power to stay the other party from further proceedings, or to give other remedy that may be appropriate. The court may also appoint an attorney to represent the soldier or sailor in the lawsuit.

"If a lawsuit has been begun against the soldier or sailor, give the notice above mentioned. If no lawsuit has yet begun, but a landlord or other person is preparing to sell or to take possession of property in which the soldier or sailor is interested, notify the court as above, and ask the court to summon the other party. All such persons are forbidden to take property in that way without first applying to court for an order; but some persons may attempt to take possession without doing so, in ignorance of the new law.

"If the soldier or sailor had insurance before Sept. 1, 1917, and fears he may not be able to keep up payments he should write to the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington and ask for a form of application (or ask his post adjutant at the camp). The Government on certain conditions will guarantee the payment of the premiums, so that the policy will not be forfeited. He will then have a year after his return in which to pay up and save his policy."

Legal Aid for Navy's Men.

The following statement is authorized by the Navy Department: In order that the enlisted men of the Navy may secure the full benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Act, which was approved and signed by the President on March 8, the Navy Department has arranged to co-operate with the Legal Advisory Boards which have been organized throughout the country through the assistance of the American Bar Association. Speaking of this arrangement, Secretary Daniels says:

"The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Act is intended to protect men in the Service from undue hardship caused by their inability to bring or defend lawsuits and to attend to their business obligations and property rights during their absence from home in military service. In order that they may get the full benefits of the law the Department has arranged to co-operate with the Legal Advisory Boards, of which there are some 4,000 already organized. Through the courtesy of Mr. John Lowell, chairman of the Special Committee for War Service, American Bar Association, a letter has been sent to each of these boards calling upon them to assist in the administration of the law.

"Any man in the Navy who wishes to take advantage of the provisions of this act may refer his case, through his commanding officer, to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and the department will endeavor to furnish such assistance as is possible by referring his case to the nearest Legal Advisory Board with the request that an attorney be appointed to represent the interests of the enlisted man. Thereafter such correspondence as is necessary will be carried on between the man and his representative direct. This affords an opportunity for members of the legal profession to render a distinct service to the men of the Navy, and the department hopes for the co-operation of the Legal Advisory Boards, courts and attorneys throughout the country."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An attempt is to be made to salvage the Admiral, one of the boats attached to the 1st Naval District, which sank in fifteen fathoms of water off Plymouth on March 26. The Admiral is of about 110 tons. The work of salvaging was started on March 28 under the direction of an officer from the Boston Navy Yard.

Eight days will be required to repair the damage to the U.S.S. *Vesuvius*, which ran ashore near Lovell's Island on March 26. Some of the bottom plates have buckled and rivets have been torn away. The ship is now in drydock at the Boston Navy Yard and the repair work will be rushed.

John Parker Hawthorne, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., fell overboard from the U.S.S. *Rutoma*, S.P. No. 78, on March 26 and was drowned. The remains were not recovered.

Secretary Daniels has commended Turner S. Lux, boatswain's mate, second class, N.Y., for gallantry on the evening of March 6, 1918, when he rescued from drowning E. Badtke, painter, second class, U.S.N., who had fallen overboard from the Houston. Badtke was unable to grasp the lifebuoy that was thrown him and was going down for the second time when Lux went to his rescue and supported him until both were taken on board ship. Secretary Daniels also has commended John M. Penix, chief boatswain's mate, U.S.N., for bravery

on the night of Feb. 20, 1918, when he jumped overboard and rescued a shipmate from drowning.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Division of Inland Traffic, has issued instructions to Navy contractors concerning car supplies and expeditious freight movements for carload lots and less. In most localities at present, due to car shortage and congested traffic conditions, the roads find it necessary that evidence be furnished by the Government of its interest in matters presented before steps are taken to furnish car equipment or to accept consignments. The Director General of Railroads advises that certain data is necessary concerning car supply, tracing, etc., and the information to be given is set forth in the circular. If after reasonable effort on the part of the contractor it is impossible to secure car equipment, contractors should advise S and A to that effect, so that suitable steps may be taken. It is important that cars be loaded to full capacity. Also that equipment be promptly loaded, unloaded and released. H. P. Anewalt is manager of inland traffic.

NAMES FOR NEW U.S. DESTROYERS.

Secretary Daniels on March 31 announced the following names for new destroyers being built for the Navy:

1. The Belknap, named in honor of Rear Admiral George Eugene Belknap, U.S.N., who was born in Newport, N.H., Jan. 22, 1832; appointed midshipman October, 1847. He died at Key West April 7, 1903. His earliest days at sea were with the East India Squadron. During the Civil War he took part in many engagements and in the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Fla., in 1861, and later commanded a division of boats. He participated in the operations in Charleston harbor and commanded the ironclad Canoncic in attacks on Fort Fisher, N.C., in 1864-1865. He returned to Charleston, S.C., and fired the last gun against its defenses. In 1867-1868 he commanded the Hartford and was in command of the expedition against Formosa.

2. The Badger, named in honor of Commodore Oscar C. Badger, U.S.N., a native of Connecticut, who was appointed midshipman Sept. 9, 1841, becoming a commodore in 1881. He was retired in 1885 and died in 1899. In the Mexican War he was at the first attack on Alvarado. While attached to the John Adams in 1856, he commanded a party sent to attack the Fiji Islands and destroy the village of Vutia. At the opening of the Civil War, he commanded the Anacostia and other vessels of the Potomac flotilla in attacks off Cock-Pit Point, Aquia Creek batteries and other localities on the Potomac. He also took part in the siege of Yorktown and defenses of Gloucester Point, Va. He commanded the ironclad Montauk in the night attack on Sumter in August, 1863, and was flag captain of the squadron. In the night attack on Sumter in September, 1863, while on the flagship Weehawken he was severely wounded.

3. The Walker, named in honor of Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U.S.N., who was born at Hillsborough, N.H., March 20, 1835; appointed acting midshipman in 1850. He died in 1907. During the Civil War he served with distinction on vessels engaged in operations on the Mississippi River and along the Atlantic coast. In 1862 he was at Forts Jackson and St. Philip; was at the capture of New Orleans and in the attack on Vicksburg made the passage between the batteries both ways. He also participated in the attack on Haines Bluff, took part in the Yazoo Pass expedition and capture of Yazoo City, and during the siege of Vicksburg was in command of a naval battery with the 15th Army Corps.

4. The Crosby, named in honor of Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N., who was born in Delaware County, Pa., was appointed a midshipman in 1838. In the Mexican War he took part in the attack and capture of Tuxpan and Tabasco. At the outbreak of the Civil War his first duty was to keep open the communication between Annapolis, Md., the Chesapeake Bay and Havre de Grace. Prior to the battle of Big Bethel he volunteered to take a converted canal boat, the Fannie, with her boilers held down to the decks by chains and proceeded with her to the attack on Forts Hatteras and Clarke in order to have a light draft vessel for landing troops. When the sea had swamped the troop boats, Lieutenant Crosby took a ship's heavy launch and continued the landing of 300 men. The following day the squadron closed in from sea and captured a garrison of 700 men, which by Crosby's picket line had been prevented from making a reconnaissance and learning the exact strength of the Federal troops. In 1863, while in command of the Florida, he destroyed two blockade runners and in 1864 captured five more blockade runners. Admiral Crosby planned and directed the construction of torpedo nets on the Blakely River and superintended the removal of 140 torpedoes, clearing the way so as to allow the squadron to pass safely to Mobile. He was retired in 1883.

5. The Gamble is named in honor of Brevet Lieutenant Col. John M. Gamble, U.S.M.C.; appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Jan. 16, 1809. He served during the war of 1812, and while in command of the marine guard of the Essex was temporarily placed in charge of three prize vessels. His ship remaining absent, and despairing of her return, he rigged up the prize ship with the intention of quitting the Marquesas. During a fight with mutineers of his command who took one of the prize ships, Gamble was badly wounded in the foot and later in an engagement with the natives, one officer and three of his men were killed and one severely wounded. With but four men on board one of the ships fit for duty Gamble put to sea and without a chart made his way to the Sandwich Islands in seventeen days, only to fall into the hands of the enemy, being later released. Lieutenant Peter Gamble, U.S.N., who shares with Commodore Gamble the honor of having this new destroyer bear his name, was appointed a midshipman Jan. 16, 1809, and lieutenant March 17, 1814. He was on duty at Providence, R.I., until Oct. 9, 1813, when he was transferred to the U.S.S. Enterprise ordered to Lake Champlain in May, 1814, and was killed in action Sept. 11, 1814.

6. The Twiggs, named in honor of Major Levi Twiggs, U.S.M.C., who was appointed second lieutenant Nov. 10, 1813. He was killed in battle Sept. 13, 1847, at the storming of the castle of Chapultepec in the Mexican War. Major Twiggs served during the War of 1812, and commanded the Marines on the U.S.S. President during the engagement between that vessel and the British ships Majestic, Endymion, Pomona and Tenedos in January, 1815. He served with the Marines co-operating with the Army in the campaigns against the Indians in Georgia and Florida in 1836 and 1837. Major Twiggs was in command of the volunteer division of General Scott's Army, which, with a pioneer party of seventy, under command of Capt. J. G. Reynolds, also of the Marines, were placed at the head of the column which stormed the castle of Chapultepec, Major Twiggs being killed while leading the assault.

THE NAVY.

We omit the table giving the addresses of vessels of the Navy this week. The only changes since the list appeared in our issue of March 30, page 1148, are these: The Bussum and Corozal are added to the list, and should be addressed care of Postmaster at New York city. The Henlopen has been taken from the list.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 1, 1918.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

MARINE CORPS.

First Sergeant F. S. Kieren to be a second lieutenant in Marine Corps, temporary service, from July 24.

Second Lieutenant F. B. Wilbur, N.Y.V., Marine Corps Branch, to be a second lieutenant in Marine Corps, temporary service, from March 18, 1918.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis, Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Davy, Lieut. J. K. Davis, Gun. W. H. Rechick (T), and Act. Pay Clerk J. T. Knox.

To shore duty—Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Cross, Lieut. H. P. Curley, Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Martin, Dental Surg. W. E. Osborne and Act. Pay Clerk J. F. Marsden (T).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 29.—Capt. W. S. Robinson to Marine Bks., N.Y., and Portsmouth, N.H., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. P. H. Stone to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieutenant M. D. Chapman, F.M.C.R., detached Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.; to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. L. G. Melville, A.Q.M., detached Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, Cal.; to Marine Bks., N.Y., and Mare Island.

MARCH 30.—Capt. Wilbur Thing, A.Q.M., to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieutenant (Prov.) Willis Shouse, M.C.R., promoted to first lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieutenant (Prov.) Hans G. Hornbostel, M.C.R., detached R.O., San Francisco, Cal.; to R.C., Kansas City, Mo.

APRIL 1.—Marine Gunner E. T. Ozabell appointed a marine gunner in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Paymaster Clerk R. P. Harris, M.C.R., appointed clerk to Asst. Paymaster (Prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty in office of Asst. Paymaster, Atlanta, Ga.

Second Lieutenant N. Johnston, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant (Prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.

Second Lieutenant D. Spicer detached Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.; to Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.

APRIL 2.—Second Lieutenant J. L. Cullen, F.M.C.R., detached Naval Detention Training Camp, Deer Island, Mass.; to receiving ship, Boston.

Second Lieutenant S. L. Rothapfel, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant (Prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve from April 1.

APRIL 3.—Second Lieutenant W. A. Mathews, F. H. Pier, Jr., and C. T. Holloway, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenants (Prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with 1st Aviation Squadron, M.C.

Paymaster Clerk W. H. May appointed a temporary clerk for assistant paymaster in Marine Corps; detached Hqrs., M.C., to 2d Prov. Brigade, Santo Domingo, D.R.

APRIL 4.—Marine Gunner W. J. Piper detached Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk M. R. Gustavus appointed a Q.M. clerk in Marine Corps and assigned duty Marine Bks., Paris Island.

Second Lieutenant G. M. F. Chance to duty at Marine Bks., Portsmouth, N.H., upon arrival in U.S.

ORDERS 16, MARCH 23, 1918, U.S.M.C.

Publishes the following letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to the Major General Commandant, relative to the payment of small arms prizes.

Navy Department, March 15, 1918.

From: Assistant Secretary of the Navy. To: Major General Commandant, U.S.M.C. Subject: Small arms prizes—tentative changes in Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1917. References: (a) Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1917.

1. Individual small arms prizes in the marksman, sharpshooter, expert rifleman, pistol, and machine gun courses, and in the individual competition general (Short Course), and team prizes in the collective fire course, will no longer be awarded after the receipt of these instructions.

2. Such prizes as have been awarded before the receipt of these instructions may be paid.

3. Prizes may be awarded and paid in the Primary Team Competition, Division Team Competition and Ship's Team Competition only when there are at least four teams competing.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Paragraphs 152 (92) and 152 (95) Marine Corps Orders, are amended and issued on an accompanying page of these orders, which will be substituted for page of same number, Marine Corps Orders.

ORDERS 17, MARCH 29, 1918, U.S.M.C.

399. In connection with the War Risk Insurance Act of October 6, 1917, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, viz:

"The Bureau of War Risk Insurance reports that there are a number of cases where fraudulent claims have been made for the payment of family allowances. All enlisted men will be notified that the Bureau is engaged in an investigation of the various applications, and if any man feels that through some inadvertency an incorrect statement was made in his application blank, the man will make a statement to his commanding officer. Such statement will be prepared and signed in duplicate by the man concerned and will be forwarded with a letter of transmittal to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, through the Paymaster, U.S.M.C., and the paymaster who carries the man's accounts.

"400. Announces that in order that there may be, for purposes of ready reference, a vocational index of the enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps, a card has been adopted (N.M.C. 806 A&L), for use throughout the Marine Corps, and it is directed that all organization commanders immediately secure a supply of these cards, and prepare the same in accordance with the instructions issued in this order.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Frederick J. Haake, U.S. Coast Guard, the new commander of the Cape May station of the Naval Reserve force, including Wissahickon Barracks training station, the submarine patrol station at Sewell's Point and the naval air station near Cape May, N.J., assumed command on April 1, succeeding Lieut. Comdr. Frederick A. Savage, N.N.V., who has been in command of the district station, since its establishment last May.

On the occasion of the explosion and fire in the Jarvis warehouse in Jersey City on March 27, Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S. Coast Guard, now Captain of the Port of New York, rushed a company of Coast Guard to the scene, formed a cordon around the burning building and assisted the city authorities in every way to bring order out of chaos. Captain Carden has received letters of appreciation from the Mayor of Jersey City and from the captain of police, thanking him for the prompt and efficient service rendered.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 3, 1918.

The Easter hop was especially enjoyed because there have been so many weeks without any social pleasure whatever during the long quarantine. The beautiful weather over the weekend also added materially to the enjoyment of the many weekend guests who were here. The hotel was crowded, and there were many guests visiting officers' families. At the hop Mrs. Holt received with Cadet Julian Miller.

The Easter services at the cadet chapel were preceded by the playing of Easter hymns and carols by a quartet of brass instruments from the band. Mr. Mayer had prepared a special program of music for the day; he was assisted by the cadet choir of 105 voices and Cadets Gilland, Dodge and Brewster, soloists. Chaplain Silver preached and the chapel was filled to the doors.

Colonel Fieberger returned last week from a six months' tour of duty in France. He looks and feels very well indeed. Miss Fieberger came on from Washington to spend the weekend with her parents. Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Tilman and Miss Tilman had some guests in informally on Sunday afternoon, when several pleasing vocal and instrumental numbers were given. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Collier, Major and Mrs. Gano, Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Proctor, Major Chilton. Mrs. Wilcox had with her for the weekend Miss Helen Townsley. On Saturday Mrs. Wilcox had dinner for Miss Townsley, Miss Fieberger, Cadets Townsley and Julian Miller.

Major and Mrs. Matheson's guests for the hop and weekend were Miss Ethel Hays, of New York, and Miss Annabel Arnott, of the National Cathedral School at Washington; Miss Dorothy Chapple, who is a student at the same school and is spending her Easter vacation with Major and Mrs. Matheson. Miss Helen Hoffer, daughter of Colonel Hoffer, who was recently ordered to the Springfield Arsenal, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Walter K. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Harrison were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hannum. Miss Katherine Dixon, of Haverstraw, was the guest of Miss Elsie Stuart for over Sunday. On Saturday before the hop, Miss Stuart had dinner for her two guests, Miss Dixon and Miss Nell Jersey, and for Cadets Horr, Hamilton and Pence.

Chaplain Silver and his sister, Mrs. Robinson, are spending a few days in Philadelphia visiting friends. Capt. R. H. Jackson, retired, Class of 1900, was a visitor at the post on Sunday. Mrs. Harvey Hobbs was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Conard for several days recently. Major and Mrs. Collier's guests for Easter were the Misses Mary Howes, of Watertown, and Horton, of New York. Miss Howes is the sister of Mrs. George R. Goethals.

The Reading Club met with Miss Newlands, who read her paper on "Thoroe"; current events were given by Mrs. Collier. Committees were appointed for next year's program as follows: Mrs. Thomlinson, chairman; Mesdames Walhall and Underhill. For the love feast, Mrs. Santschi, chairman; Mesdames Matheson and Crittenberger.

Roger Holt is home for his Easter vacation from the Fessenden School, West Newton, Mass. He has a schoolmate visiting him—Kenneth Knott.

The Army nine won a close game from the Berkeley Hall team of New York on March 30, the score being 3 to 2. The visitors went to pieces in the seventh. Murray's hit and errors by Gerry, Hoffman and Emmeric figuring in the Army's two runs in this inning. Two errors and a two bagger netted the visitors a brace of runs in the first inning, and although the cadets got one tally on Murray's double and a wild pitch in their half, the visitors maintained their lead until they fell apart in the seventh. The Army battery included Murrill, Jones and Wicks.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 4, 1918.

"It is six weeks till graduation" was the saying among the midshipmen thirty years ago when they saw George Brown, the old colored factotum who rounded out finally fifty years of service at the Naval Academy, appear on the campus with "old whitey," pulling the grass cutter and trimming off the award. The early spring has brought out the steam cutter two weeks sooner than usual, but graduation draws almost within the usual period. It will be on Friday, June 7. While there is no promise of the elaborate program of exercises that formerly attended this national event, yet there is to be more military display this year than was given to the occasion last June. The great athletic sports leading up to graduation and the large number of graduates most probably will bring a goodly throng to the Academy.

The graduating class contains 203 members, and while there may be some slight changes in the standing of the membership at the top, still the following is an indication of the order of merit in which the leaders of the class will graduate: Malcolm Francis Schofield, of Pennsylvania, stands at the head of the class. He is twenty years of age. No. 2, Leslie Clark Stevens, of Nebraska; No. 3, Charles Ambrose Nicholson, of New York; No. 4, James E. J. Kiernan, of New York; No. 5, Thomas G. W. Settle, at large; No. 6, Floyd Stewart, of Georgia; No. 7, James Rose Allen, of Iowa; No. 8, Richard McKee Rush, of Maryland; No. 9, Daniel W. Hand, Jr., of Oklahoma. These are all star members of the class; that is, midshipmen who have made a mark of eighty-five per cent, in their studies. New England, which usually takes a goodly share of the stars, is so far this year not in the galaxy. The Keystone State has the honors and the South takes two, and young Oklahoma has one in the constellation. New York has two.

The Naval Academy is the zone of activities. The midshipmen are rated as having one hour and twenty-five minutes to themselves a day. This is largely a fiction, especially so if a midshipman is one of the training squads. The Naval Reserve officers have a schedule of hours of study similar to that of the midshipmen, and in addition they have practical exercises in large and small boats in ordnance, gunnery and navigation, being taught the practical use of things nautical and military. As all marches to recitations are in ranks, the Reserve officers are also instructed in military alignments.

The attendance at the Easter services at the Naval Academy on Sunday last broke all records. The floral decorations were many and beautiful. From entrance to chancel the chapel was gorged in floral glories. The congregation included many visitors from Washington, Baltimore and other cities. The midshipman choir, under the leadership of Midns. W. C. Vose, had arranged a special program, inclusive of "Christ Our Passover," the "Te Deum" as an anthem, and "America." The Chaplain preached with fervor a sermon from Colossians 3:1: "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God." A large offering was taken up for the Navy Relief.

The visiting preacher at the Naval Academy on Sunday will be Chaplain Henry Van Dyke, N.R.F., formerly minister to the Netherlands. Mrs. J. W. Greenslade, wife of Commander Greenslade, U.S.N., is now occupying her summer home at Wardour, near Annapolis.

Mrs. William C. MacCrone, wife of Captain MacCrone, U.S.C., has been called here by the illness of their father, Captain Ward. Mrs. Oliver F. Walford, wife of Lieutenant Commander Woolford, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles F. Martin. Mrs. Rush Fay, wife of Lieutenant Fay, U.S.N., has taken up her residence for the summer at Wardour.

Mrs. Schamyl Cochran, wife of Lieutenant Commander Cochran, U.S.N., has returned to Annapolis from a visit to her husband in New York.

The marine guard of the Naval Academy is now under command of Capt. Alley D. Rorke, U.S.M.C. It is quartered on the U.S.S. *Reina Mercedes*, the station ship. The guard has been greatly reduced in numbers by the exigencies of war. It has now only fifty members. When the Academy had 500 midshipmen the full complement of the guard was 180. The enlarged midshipmen body necessarily calls for more, but two came to the assistance of the guard, and those were the indomitable spirit of the organization and the large complement of civilian watchmen. The watch takes the posts during the day. They, by constant tours of duty, know the citizenship and the routine of passage and travel in and out of the Academy

gates and well perform these duties. At night the Marines occupy the posts that require special guarding, but the paucity of their numbers keep them very busy and without much leisure. Yet this is the keynote of the Naval Academy now. Everybody is at war-tension pace.

Coach Hoover, of the Naval Reserve officers' baseball squad, has splendid material for his team. Some of the candidates for the honors have had great experience on the diamond—McGowan, Amherst, pitcher; Murfey, Yale, first base; Haberman, Springfield Training School, first base; Schofield, University of Chicago, second base; Logan, Asbury (Atlantic Coast League), third base; Leland, Tufts; Freeman, Williams; O'Rourke, Yale freshman; A. A. Allen, college and semi-professional nines; Wrightson, University of Pennsylvania freshman; Upson, Cleveland American League, all outfielders. A number of innings will be played with the midshipmen when the practice period is short.

Four stroke oars of big Varsity crews are taking part in the formation of a crew to represent the Reserve officers' class now at the Naval Academy, and there is a wealth of old college oarsmen as well as team men in almost every other branch of sport. The old strokes who are now trying for position are: Sergeant, who stroked the Harvard eight in 1908; Shoemaker, who set the pace for the University of Pennsylvania for several seasons, and Worth, of the 1915 Leland Stanford crew, which rowed in the Henley event of that year and was barely defeated by Cornell. There is also Higgins, who stroked Princeton in 1912, and who is helping Bennett, Yale, 1915, and Leob, Princeton, 1917, with the coaching. Other old college oars available are: Fitzpatrick, Titus and Payne, Yale; Sturgis and Humphreys, Princeton; Longyear, Harvard and Blesser, who sat with Worth in the 1915 boat of Leland Stanford. The Reserve crew is preparing for a brush with the midshipmen.

Notwithstanding reports that Yale, Harvard and Ithaca will not send eight to the Annapolis Henley, the Navy Athletic Association has had no word from the stewards of these crews that attended the meeting in New York city which decided that the races would be rowed at Annapolis this year. Definite arrangements by the Navy Athletic Association and Academy authorities will not be made for the meet until matters have arrived at a more mature stage.

Saturday promises to be an interesting day at the Naval Academy. There will be baseball between the Navy and Fordham, lacrosse between Navy and Swarthmore, and in the evening there will be the midshipmen's Easter hop. Lieut. Arthur Langfield, U.S.N., has purchased a lot of ground on Taney avenue, Annapolis, from Hugh R. Riley and is erecting a handsome home.

Holy Cross defeated the Naval Academy by 3 to 1 in the opening game of the local baseball season April 3. The game was a fine one, though played on a wet field, and there was sharp fielding on both sides. Duffy at second for the visitors, and Whelchel, the Navy third sacker, particularly distinguished themselves. Admiral Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, put the ball in play at the opening of the game.

The midshipmen opened their lacrosse season by winning from Baltimore City College by 8 to 0, all the points being made in the first half. The game developed the expected early season weaknesses in the Navy team, though they easily outplayed their younger opponents, their superior speed and strength being the telling points. The visitors kept all but one of their men up field and made a special effort to keep down the Navy lads' score rather than to make points themselves. Though they did not succeed in the first half, the work the Navy forwards had to do in avoiding so many opponents tired them out, and there was no scoring in the second period. The Navy players were rather wild in their passing, though this improved during the latter part of the first half, and decided off in their catching and shooting. They had the elements of team play, however, and Shaw, Geering and Michael did some particularly good work. Geering was very effective in feeding the ball to other players. Symington, Hell and Kelso did some good defensive work for the visitors.

CAMP JACKSON NOTES.

Columbia, S.C., March 27, 1918.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. P. Meany, of Morristown, N.J., who have been spending a few days in Columbia to see their son, Lieut. Shannon Meany, at Camp Jackson, were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Talbot Smith at the tea shop on Tuesday. Besides the guests of honor and Lieut. Shannon Meany there were Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and Captain Smith, of the British army. The Red Star Animal Relief Fund was given a big impetus by a donation of \$200 from General Meany. This brings the sum raised in Columbia to \$1,027, and the Army women's branch has just begun its career. Lieutenant Pernet, of the French Mission, stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga., was weekend guest of the French officers at Camp Jackson. Friday Lieutenant Basin entertained at dinner at the Country Club in his honor.

A very interesting affair on Saturday was the Red Cross benefit golf match between a picked team of golfers from Camp Jackson and a team from Ridgewood Club. The match created a great deal of interest, and the result, 6 to 8, in favor of Ridgewood, was in doubt until the last match was finished.

Major C. R. Abraham has arrived at Camp Jackson from Camp Logan, Texas, and has taken up his duties as division inspector. Major William C. McGowan and Major James J. Johnson have returned to camp. Capt. McDavid Horton has left for Fort Sill to take the course in the school of fire. Major General Charles Bailey and Major Allen Kimberly visited Camp Hancock last week when General Bailey reviewed the troops stationed there.

Capt. and Mrs. Curtis Bynum entertained Sunday evening at the tea shop for Gen. and Mrs. McIver, Col. and Mrs. Shattock and Major and Mrs. Arthur Ahrends. The French officers, together with Major and Mrs. Tucker and Miss Russel Tucker, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Brendon, also at the tea shop. Others who entertained there Sunday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Ross and Capt. and Mrs. Hess. Lieut. Col. Earle W. Tanner was host at an informal dinner at camp on Sunday in honor of Major Leroy Bartlett, a visitor from Camp Wheeler, and for Madam Bartlett, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. John Nollen, Misses Anna and Emilie Nollen, Captains Duncan, Milligan and Lucas. The 317th Artillery band gave a concert at the Pastime Theater in Columbia on Sunday.

The "Young Army Women's War Work Club" held a meeting on Tuesday at the Y.M.C.A. when Lieut. Irwin Smith of the Surgeon General's Department addressed the ladies. He has been asked by other camps for details concerning this club so that it may be reproduced in all cantonments and camp towns. The Rotary Club had luncheon at camp on Tuesday at the hostess house and afterward made a tour of the camp. General Bailey at this meeting was elected an honorary member of the club, to rank with General Pershing.

Mrs. Malcolm Graham and small daughter, Manie, left for Washington on Monday to join Colonel Graham. Miss Kathleen Graham is remaining in Columbia with Mr. and Mrs. Mather until the end of the school year.

On Saturday the officers' training camp baseball team played the University of South Carolina nine and was downed 11 to 5. The game was rather slow, but both teams showed good form. The all-camp baseball team played its first game on Sunday, a practice game with officers of the 322d Infantry, and defeated them 15 to 1.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 1, 1918.

Col. Frank K. Ferguson, recently returned from France, has arrived on the post to take command. Mrs. J. T. Rowe with her children is visiting her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Laurence Watts. Mrs. Berry and Miss Berry entertained at bridge Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. J. A. Lundein, Madames Pendleton, Seaman, Reybold and Lancaster and Captains Makepeace and Stewart, Dr. Tarpley and Mr. Lancaster.

Mrs. Cardwell and Mrs. Harrison Hall entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Sunderland, Col. and Mrs. Stiger, Major and Mrs. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Kilburn, Mrs. Frank T. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Armstrong of Hampton, and Lieut. Guy Holliday. Major and Mrs. Pendleton have gone to New York for a short visit.

Mrs. M. B. Willett entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mrs. C. M. Coudon, of Washington, and Madames Pierce and A. Murphy. Other guests were Madames Reybold, Wildrick,

Watta, Foot and Orgle. Mrs. G. L. Stone and Mrs. A. G. McRitchie are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Willett. Capt. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone entertained on board the Captain's ship on Sunday at tea for Mrs. Willett, Mrs. Carpenter and daughter, the Misses Butler, Miss Ayers, Capt. A. H. Doig, J. P. Ellis and H. W. Stovall and the wardroom officers. Later the party dined aboard ship.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1918.

Comdr. Eldred B. Armstrong, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Michael Glennon, Mrs. Morton L. Dejo, Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, Miss Ritchie Harrison, Mr. Wyndham Mayo, and Pay Clerk Fred McCormick, N.R.F. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Upton had a dinner at the club also for Miss Lucile Pelouzell, of Richmond, Va. Other guests included Comdr. Charles T. Owens, U.S.N., Lieutenant Sherer, U.S.N., Lieut. Stanley Beard, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. F. H. Marshall, British army.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hemingway had a dinner at the club for Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Richardson, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bain, Misses Jacobi, Elizabeth Hemingway, Mr. John New, and Lieut. Arthur Landis, U.S.N. Ensign Richard Hollyday had a dinner also at the club for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Mrs. Leroy Tuttle, Misses Adelaide and Margaret Tuttle, Minnie Blair, Margaret Murray, Anne Groner, Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, Lieut. John E. Isoman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had a buffet supper Sunday for their guests, Mrs. Leroy Tuttle, the Misses Tuttle and Miss Minnie Blair, of Washington, and Miss Margaret Murray, of Utica, N.Y. Other guests were Lieut. Arthur Landis, U.S.N., Mr. F. Bellinger, Mrs. Clyde Grey West, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Price, Civil Engr. F. B. Harris, Pay Dir. Thomas H. Hicks, Lieut. John E. Isoman, Mr. W. W. Old, Ensigns L. W. Connolly, Walsh and Richard Hollyday.

Miss Dorothy Drake, guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. F. Bellinger, Naval Base, has returned to her home in Washington. Miss Dixie Plummer Hill, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Patrick Hill, U.S.N., spent the Easter holidays with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Owen Hill at Roland Park, Md. Mrs. Alfred Riddick has returned to Baltimore to join Captain Riddick after being the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Nash, in Portsmouth. Mrs. L. M. Schmidt left last week for a short time in Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Price had a tea at the Chamberlin Easter Sunday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean and their house guests, Mrs. Leroy Tuttle, the Misses Tuttle, Misses Margaret Murray and Minnie Blair, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Harrison Steedman had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Mark Bristol, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Mathewson, Miss Virginia Hughes, Mr. Floyd Hughes, Lieutenant Commander Rodgers, Lieut. Guy Norman, and Chaplain Gilbert Darlington, U.S.N.

Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick is spending his leave with Mrs. Chadwick and family at their home, Westover avenue. Mrs. F. M. Dewey will leave this week to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, at her home, West Orange, N.J., after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Chadwick. Mrs. Alfred D. Hayden is the guest of her father and mother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden, Westover avenue. Miss Mary Bainbridge Hayden is the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden, for the Easter holidays, after which she will resume her studies at Vassar. Lieuts. Walter Darden, Andrew D. Mayer and Benjamin E. Holcombe, U.S.N., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hodges, Portsmouth.

Mrs. M. C. Shallenberger, wife of Colonel Shallenberger, U.S.A., aid to General Pershing, who has been in France since last June, has arrived in Norfolk, accompanied by her two children, to be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Surg. and Mrs. Howard Priest, U.S.N., Rosedale apartments. Mrs. H. M. Butler and family have left for Philadelphia, where they will be guests of Major and Mrs. E. H. Conner and Miss Marie Higgins. Later they will be guests of Lieutenant Butler's mother, Mrs. Henrietta Butler, Cleveland, Ohio. In June they will go to Panama to be guests of Mrs. Butler's mother, Mrs. J. B. Schubert.

Lieut. Richmond Maury, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, for two weeks. Capt. Daniel Crawford, U.S.A., of Columbia, S.C., stationed at Camp Morrison, Newport News, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Heath in Ghent.

Mrs. L. A. Davidson and little son are guests of Major and Mrs. J. P. Davidson, U.S.A., in Philadelphia. Mrs. Mildred Lee Francis is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Miles P. Rebo, Jr., in Washington. Naval Constr. Misses Isabelle Dean and Madeline Schmidt will leave this week for Baltimore, where they will join Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Riddick, who will accompany them to Annapolis for the weekend dance. Later Miss Dean will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Riddick in Baltimore. Colonel Merry, U.S.A., is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Fairfax avenue.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 25, 1918.

Mrs. E. D. Barlow, Jr., and son Wayne arrived last week from Eagle Pass, Texas, to remain indefinitely with her sister, Mrs. George Geiger and Mr. Geiger, in Leavenworth. Major Barlow, who has been on duty at Eagle Pass for the past year, has been ordered for duty at Chickamauga Park, Ga. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Allison left Thursday for Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. Allison will undergo treatment at the Mayo Hospital. Col. R. P. Howell, C.E., of Camp Dodge, Iowa, was weekend guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tarr, in Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Conway, Miss Lou Uline, Miss Lucile Lambert and Lieutenants Sawyer and Nagle enjoyed a dinner at the National Café in Leavenworth on Wednesday, followed by a party at the Orpheum Theater. Mrs. George E. Kumpf and two sons arrived from Charlotte, N.C., Wednesday, and for a short while were guests of Miss Stella McGinnis. They were en route to Billings, Mont., where they will remain for an indefinite time with Mrs. Kumpf's sister, Mrs. Ethan B. Ryan, and Mr. Ryan, while Colonel Kumpf is on duty abroad.

Captain Conway, who has been attached to the Réplacement Engineer Battalion for six months, left Thursday for Atlanta for station, accompanied by Mrs. Conway.

Mental and physical examinations for practically all the West Point candidates were completed last week. There were about fifty appointees. According to most of them the examinations were "stiff" and passing grades are expected to be rare.

Branch No. 4, Army Relief Society, met in Pope Hall on Friday. There was a large attendance. Reports of the secretary and treasurer were received with a vote of thanks. The treasurer reported the splendid sum of \$8,400 raised and donated during the past year, which brought vigorous applause from the members present. Sixteen new members were enrolled. Mrs. Shunk spoke of the circumstances and conditions that led to the forming of the Army Relief Society in Washington in 1898 during the Spanish-American War. Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge followed with a talk on some of the happenings of the national society the past year. The following officers were elected for the ~~new~~ ^{new} year: President, Mrs. William A. Shunk; first vice president, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice; second vice president, Mrs. E. B. Fuller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. B. Fiske; recording secretary, Mrs. D. D. Gregory; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Morgan.

Madames Smith, Rockwood, La. May, Murchison, Campbell and Miss Mary Fuller were the post guests at a tea given Saturday by Mrs. Mary F. Carney and Miss Fitz-William, in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. McGee announced the birth of a son, Charles James McGee, Jr., on Saturday, March 23. Mrs. McGee before her marriage was Miss Gartrude Fuller, of Leavenworth. Miss Hope Digges, of Atchison, was weekend guest of Miss Lou Uline. Lieut. and Mrs. Froiseth were dinner hosts Monday at the Chocolate Shop in Leavenworth, honoring their house guest, Miss Lucas, of Seattle. The guests included Miss Lou Uline and Lieutenant McNally, Nagle, Straus and Conrad.

Mrs. R. S. Knox left Monday for Fredericksburg, Va., to be

the guest of her mother for some weeks. Colonel Knox was ordered last week to Washington. Col. P. H. Foy last week was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice.

As a token of their esteem, the soldiers of Company A, 2d Depot Battalion of the Signal Corps of the fort, gave a farewell dinner Sunday in honor of Miss Caroline Brooks, community hostess, who will leave this week for New Jersey, and it will long be remembered by those who were present as the main part of a perfect day. The soldier boys had everything prepared and the affair was most enjoyable. Miss Brooks was presented with a large chocolate cake, made by Cook Supervisor Hathaway, on which was her name and the company's designation, inscribed with frosting. Music was furnished by a quintette of the Signal Corps. Captain Davis, company commander, spoke in behalf of the company, and Miss Brooks responded with a few remarks. Miss Brooks will go to Long Branch, N.J., where she has accepted a position similar to the one she held here.

Major Timothy O'Keefe, who has been the guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, in Leavenworth for three weeks, left Sunday to join his regiment in Fort Sam Houston.

"Jack" White, of New Orleans, a lightweight, is with the Laboratory Train at the post, serving as cook. White once boxed with Tommy Dixon when they were both in the feather-weight class. Since coming to Fort Leavenworth White has had one or two matches at the Army Y. Some of his friends are anxious for a real bout and are trying to arrange to find someone among the enlisted men who could interest White.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., March 21, 1918.

The 62d Infantry was transferred the fore part of January from the Presidio of San Francisco to Camp Fremont. Under Col. J. R. Lindsay the organization has taken particular pride in the appearance of its grounds and the morale of its men. The regiment has taken the lead in athletics and improving the streets in its section of the division. In front of the officers' quarters the grass gives the main street an excellent appearance. In most of the company streets cement walks have been laid and precautions taken to avoid mud during the rains. The various companies are endeavoring to excel in planting gardens and generally improving around the mess buildings.

The officers' club is now neatly and comfortably equipped with a piano, writing desks. Victrola, lounge, pool table and fancy curtains for the windows. A canteen is conducted as an adjunct of the post exchange. The chaplain procured several hundred volumes of books for the library.

The 62d has led other regiments in making life pleasant for the sergeants. A building similar to the one used by the officers' club has been fixed up in like manner for the sergeants, who are making good use of the library and other conveniences. An effort is being made to get a pool table for this club. In the case of the officers, the table was loaned by a prominent citizen of San Francisco. Chaplain Moisan has made an admirable showing in fixing up the regimental tent, which has a seating capacity of 1,000. The Y.M.C.A. furnished the funds to equip the tent with a floor. Archbishop Hanna, of San Francisco, donated a moving picture machine, and, along with other attractions, the personnel of the 62d will have plenty of amusement during the leisure hours.

A great deal of attention has been paid to boxing. Before General Morrison arrived the best "fistic" artists were detailed for special instruction and later trained the men of the companies. The regiment held a tournament lasting three nights at the Y.M.C.A., and last Monday met the 12th Infantry in this sport. The 62d carried away the honors. Each company has a basketball team and to-night the 62d meets the 13th for the championship of the division.

Lieut. Col. James W. Clinton and Major Lowe A. McClure left last month for France. Major Oscar W. Hoop left last week for Kansas on account of the illness of his mother.

The officers' mess is a distinctive feature of the 62d. The buildings have been enlarged and a special flooring installed so that dancing parties can be held there. Instead of long tables with benches the hall has been equipped with tables to seat eight. The interior decorations are expected to add much to the comfort of the mess hall.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 28, 1918.

Major Gen. Carroll A. Devol, depot quartermaster at San Francisco, was the guest of Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding at Camp Kearny, Friday, when he was on a tour of inspection of the fuel and forage departments.

Capt. Walter J. Peterson, 143d Field Art., and formerly chief of police of Oakland, Cal., delivered the first of a series of talks Friday evening, when he spoke at Y.M.C.A. No. 2 on "Causes of the Great War."

Flying Cadet H. K. Wellman and Lieut. Joseph Horchow each took a tumble in their airplanes while flying from Rockwell Field on Friday. The former fell in a spinning nose dive, alighting in deep water and probably would have been drowned had it not been for Cadet I. W. Bell, who witnessed the mishap and swam to his rescue, holding his head out of water until others arrived to release the pilot from his straps. Neither of the aviators who experienced the drops was injured.

A large force of men is working on the construction of the new aviation camp at Riverside, under command of Captain Carruthers. Sleeping and mess hall accommodations for 1,200 men are being provided.

Officers and enlisted men of Co. B, 115th Engrs., held an outdoor birthday party Saturday evening in honor of the second anniversary of the organization of the company. This is a part of the old Colorado National Guard and was organized March 28, 1916, at Boulder, Colo., by Capt. Joseph C. Taylor, now a lieutenant colonel. At the celebration there were brief talks by several officers and songs by some of the men. First Sgt. Ernest F. Kraatzberger, a graduate of the University of Colorado, was toastmaster. A fine dinner was served under the direction of Mess. Sgt. J. Baker.

Lieut. Jack Cotton and his bride have returned to Coronado after a honeymoon trip and the groom has resumed his duties at the Aviation School at Rockwell Field, North Island. For the present they will reside at Hotel del Coronado. A luncheon was given Saturday by Mrs. Theodore Macauley at her home in Coronado in honor of Miss Linda Jessop, whose engagement to Lieut. Seth Anderton was recently announced, and Mrs. Speed Post, a recent bride, formerly Miss Martha Kneadler. Mrs. Anita Baldwin, head of the Red Star Animal Relief Association and honorary colonel of the 160th Infantry, at Camp Kearny, was guest of honor at a regimental review held by Brig. Gen. Herman Hall last Saturday.

The men of the 159th Infantry celebrated the first anniversary of their muster into the Federal Army service by having a smoker and entertainment in Co. C mess hall Tuesday evening. Col. L. M. Farrel, commander of the regiment, Lieut. Col. K. E. Linderfelt and Major Laurence S. O'Toole, commander of the 1st Battalion, were guests of honor.

The Los Angeles baseball team defeated the Sunshine Division team, from Camp Kearny, in a spirited game at the Municipal Stadium on Friday by 4 to 3. Several thousand witnessed the game. In a second game on Saturday the tables were turned, the Army men winning, 7 to 5. The Angels on Sunday in a third game against Service men defeated a Navy nine, 4 to 0. Sixteen to seven was the score by which the Angels won Wednesday from the 40th Division team. In an eleven-inning game at Camp Kearny on Saturday the 115th Sanitary Train defeated the 159th Infantry, 5 to 4. The track team from 115th Sanitary Train won a six-event meet at the Municipal Stadium on Saturday, making 19 points; the 157th Field Artillery made 16 points, and the 144th Field Artillery 13 points.

The Camp Kearny polo team won in a game played at the Coronado Country Club field Sunday against a Coronado four by seven goals to two.

Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, wife of Lieutenant Commander Crittenden, U.S.N., has left for San Francisco to visit her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fay. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., retired, are registered at Hotel del Coronado.

A smoker and get-together program was given in Knights of Columbus Building No. 1 at Camp Kearny on Tuesday evening by the officers of the 157th Infantry, to which the entire

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officers' personnel of the division was invited. Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, Lieut. Col. Rice W. Means and others were on the program. The regimental band and a Hawaiian stringed orchestra furnished music for the occasion. Some "stunts" were put over by some of the enlisted men.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., commanding the Pacific Reserve Fleet, was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Alexandria, in Los Angeles, Wednesday, tendered by the Southern California division of the National Defense League. There were 350 of the leading business men present, together with a number of Army and Navy officers, including Col. J. W. C. Abbott, Capt. H. C. Poundstone, Lieut. Col. W. N. Hensley, Lieut. Hugo Johnston and Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Others present included Governor W. D. Stephens, of California, and former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw.

Capt. Charles P. Rowe, of Company B, 160th Inf., and the enlisted men under him presented Lieut. Edgar E. Stevens, of that company, a silver service on Sunday in recognition of the birth in the North of an heir in the Stevens family. Mrs. R. S. Hartz, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hartz, was hostess Thursday at a luncheon, her guests including Mrs. Leroy Lyons and Mrs. John McClellan, wives of Brigadier Generals Lyons and McClellan. Mrs. Hartz and her children will leave soon to join Lieutenant Colonel Hartz at Waco, Texas.

While swimming in the ocean near La Jolla Friday Sergt. Robert J. Harvey, Co. A, 115th Headquarters and Military Police, Camp Kearny, was drowned.

Capt. H. G. Patti and the men of Company M, 160th Inf., in the company mess hall Thursday evening entertained Col. Charles Hutchins, regimental commander; Lieut. Col. S. M. Saltmarsh, division inspector, and thirty other officers of the regiment with a banquet, smoker and program.

Corpl. Frank A. Barrow, 143d Field Art., has written a poem with the slogan of the 65th Artillery Brigade as the theme. It is entitled "It Shall Be Done," and is dedicated to Brig. Gen. Leroy Lyon.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 31, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Biglow were at home on March 23 to a large number of friends. During tea the band played on the lawn. Mrs. Warren Heath, who has resided in Junction City, left Monday for Chicago, where she will remain while Captain Heath is attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill. Mrs. Heath, through her musical talent and charming personality, has made many friends here. The medical officers' training camp is to be moved from Fort Riley to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The camp, which adjoins Funston on the west, has graduated over 1,500 medical officers and has about 800 in training, in addition to enlisted hospital units of all kinds. Capt. and Mrs. Harris, U.S.R., have returned from a ten days' visit to the East.

Governor Julius Gunter, of Colorado, and Adjutant General Baldwin, of Denver, were guests of the 343d Field Artillery on March 27 at a regimental review, a luncheon and an evening banquet. At the banquet Governor Gunter gave an address. The news of General Wood's safe return to this country from France caused general jubilation at Funston, as it raised the hope of his early return to the division of which he is commander.

Last Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey Dewey, U.S.R., of Junction City, gave another delightful tea-dance. Their guests from Fort Riley and Funston were Major and Mrs. McCalls, Major and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Shafrroth, Capt. and Mrs. Polk, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartells, Capt. and Mrs. McPhee, Majors McClure, Gage, Roddy, Captains Wilson, Ingelhard, Thompsons, Lieutenants Markham, Walkins, Reed, McCarty and Bell. Many girls of the younger set of Junction City were present.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, spent several days visiting Camp Funston. She came in the interest of the Y.M.C.A. and gave two concerts in the Auditorium, under the auspices of the war work council of that organization. Thursday evening Miss Wilson sang at the post gymnasium. During her stay Miss Wilson was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Frank L. Winn. Wednesday morning a divisional review marched before Miss Wilson at Camp Funston. This was the first big divisional review held there.

Capt. Raymond McPhee died at the post hospital Wednesday, after an illness of four days of pneumonia. Captain McPhee was one of the popular younger officers. His home was in Denver, where the body was taken.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., March 25, 1918.

Capt. William A. Moffett, Commandant, returned to-day from Washington, where he spent several days on official business.

Since permission has been granted men to sing when in working parties the boys can be seen any day marching to and fro to the strains of "America, Here's My Boy," "Over There," or "Good-Bye, Broadway, Hello France." Homesickness is prevented by the singing of popular songs and old-time melodies. Through the patronage of Mrs. Samuel Insull 1,500 sailors attended a performance of "Hitchy-Koo" at the Colonial Theater in Chicago yesterday. It is expected that other theaters will be opened to the bluejackets and soldiers who are in Chicago on Sunday afternoons.

A musical comedy written by Chaplain Charles Moore is to be produced May 9 in the Auditorium Theater, Chicago. Three hundred sailors will constitute the cast.

Because orders from the Public Works Department stated that the jobs must be completed in six days, up in the north end of Camp Paul Jones, where a week ago there was a green field, stand to-day four large mess halls, examples of what an American sailor can do under orders.

Dances for officers are held semi-monthly in the auditorium of the Instruction Building. Comdr. J. D. Wilson, U.S.N., recruiting inspector for the Middle West, represented the Navy at the opening of Chicago's Soldiers' and Sailors' Club house, 205 West Washington street, Saturday night. The place has been furnished at an expense of \$60,000 and is for Great Lakes sailors and Camp Grant soldiers.

Twenty-one men, who recently were examined for appointment as assistant paymasters, were declared eligible by the examining board Saturday. They are: E. E. Mulroney, pay

clerk, H. D. Eldridge, L.Q.M. (A), V. E. Gilman, pay clerk, J. E. Collidge, chief yeoman, all U.S.N.R.F.; G. E. Wheelock, 1ds. yeoman, N.N.V.; R. E. Lilly, pay clerk, L. W. Bishop, pay clerk, H. G. Irons, pay clerk, all U.S.N.R.F.; R. E. Wright, seaman, U.S.N.; P. E. Warner, yeoman second class (subject to re-examination physical), Anthony Woodrich, chief yeoman, L. A. Tibor, pay clerk, W. E. Kraft, pay clerk, R. S. Keller, C.C.S., all U.S.N.R.F.; G. E. Brown, yeoman third class, U.S.N. (subject to re-examination physical); W. F. Jones, C.S.S., and D. P. Frame, chief yeoman, U.S.N.R.F.; B. T. Van Camp, yeoman second class, U.S.N. (subject to re-examination physical); C. S. Redhead, chief yeoman, U.S.N.R.F.; J. T. Lett, 1ds. yeoman, U.S.N.; F. E. Jansen, chief yeoman, U.S.N.R.F.

One hundred and fifty men will enter the next class in the Yeoman School April 1. A school for firemen is to be opened in Camp Paul Jones. A ten weeks' course will consist of lectures by officers, practical work with boilers, and talks to the men by old firemen, who will use the language of the fireroom, says the announcement.

Men have been shipped from Great Lakes the past week in units of from one to 500 and have gone to all parts of the country and abroad.

"They are a splendid, clean body of men and officers," the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, said of Great Lakes personnel when interviewed by newspaper men about his impressions of Great Lakes. The Archbishop was the guest of Capt. William A. Moffett during his stay here. "I have never seen the match of the men you have here," he declared. "Truly, this is the greatest naval training station in the world."

Captain Amundsen, explorer, was greatly impressed at the magnitude of the station, which he visited last week. He told newspaper men that it is the greatest example of America's fighting spirit that he has seen in the Middle West. An exhibit of work by Great Lakes artists attracted the eye of society when it was open in the main Y.M.C.A. this week. Art critics for newspapers and magazines praised the work of the sailor artists.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, March 26, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Gatewood, of Corozal, dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Thornhill on Saturday. Lieutenant Moon, of Corozal, entertained at dinner at the Hotel Tivoli on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Arthur, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Malsbury and Captain Perry.

Dr. and Mrs. Neal Harper, of Gatun, gave a party in Colon on Monday night as a farewell to Major and Mrs. Allen Rutherford and Dr. Charles Le Baron. Major and Mrs. Rutherford have been transferred to the 5th Infantry, at Empire, and Dr. Le Baron to the Ambulance Corps of the Medical Department, at Corozal. Mrs. Ferguson, of Colon, Mrs. Rutherford and Miss Mary Budd, of Gatun, dined on the Perry in Colon on Tuesday as guests of Mr. Harper and Mr. Ferguson. Lieut. and Mrs. William Newton, of Empire, have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by the Hopoeds.

Mrs. Cornish, of Minnesota, has been spending a few days as the guest of her son, Lieut. Lebbens Cornish, acting adjutant, 5th Infantry, Empire. Mrs. Cornish will also visit a second son, who is an officer stationed at Fort Randolph. Dr. and Mrs. Klingsmith and Lieut. and Mrs. Newton, of Empire, rode to Arrayan on Sunday and had a picnic lunch. Major and Mrs. Rockwood, of Corozal, had dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Rice, who were recently married.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry, of Corozal, entertained at dinner on Monday as a farewell to Col. and Mrs. Gatewood and Major and Mrs. Arthur. Other guests were Miss Nathalie Gatewood, Mrs. Thornhill, Captains Perry and Moon. Captains Perry and Moon were hosts for the Weekly Bridge Club on Tuesday.

Chaplain C. J. Miller, 5th Inf., Empire, has presented the officers of the 5th Infantry with leather-bound khaki Testaments. The volumes are very compact, yet the print is large and clear. Numerous colored illustrations of a remarkably fine character adorn the chapters, and President Wilson's words on reading the Bible serve as a frontispiece. The Chaplain has also distributed hundreds of copies of the Scriptures among the men of the regiment.

Major Carrithers, of Gatun, and family have moved into one of the cottages, and the quarters formerly occupied by them are now held by Lieut. Col. J. C. Brady, recently assigned to the 33d from the 5th Infantry. Mrs. Maul, wife of Major J. C. Maul, Field Art., who was stationed at Corozal last year, is making her home with her mother, Mrs. Arthur Lee Lewis, 241 South Kenwood street, Glendale, Cal., during Major Maul's absence abroad.

Chaplain and Mrs. C. J. Miller, of Empire, were visitors in Panama on Wednesday, lunching at the Hotel Tivoli, after which they called on friends at the Ancon Hospital. Major and Mrs. Herman Glade, of Camp Gaillard, were dinner guests of Governor and Mrs. Chester B. Harding, of Quarry Heights, on Saturday, after which they attended the Red Cross benefit dance at the Administration Building, Balboa.

The card party and dance held at the Headquarters Building, Empire, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society on Friday evening was a brilliant success. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. Herman Glade and Mrs. Clifford Miller, assisted by Lieutenants Humphrey, Newton and McMiller. Receiving were Mesdames Humphrey, Glade, Miller and Klingsmith. The prize dance was won by Miss Katherine Harding of Quarry Heights and Lieutenant Vasquez of the Puerto Rico Regiment. The cake auctioneer was Lieut. J. A. Hall, 5th Inf. There were several tables of bridge and one of five hundred, prizes being won by Mrs. Woodbury, of Camp Gaillard, Col. S. J. Waterhouse, of Empire, Mrs. R. K. Green, of Fort Amador, Captain Crawford of Camp Gaillard; Mrs. Hunt and Major H. H. Hobson of Empire. During the evening Private Joyce, of Co. E, rendered a bass solo, which was enthusiastically received. Much credit is due Mrs. Herman Glade and Mrs. Clifford Miller, through whose unceasing and untiring efforts the benefit was made a success. Several dinner parties were given before the dance, among them being one given by Lieut. and Mrs. Newton for Dr. and Mrs. Neal Harper, of Gatun, Captain Byrne, of Gatun, and Captain Miller, of Empire.

Col. and Mrs. Woodbury, of Camp Gaillard, dined Wednesday with Dr. and Mrs. Klingsmith, of Empire. Major and Mrs. Rutherford have arrived at their new station, Empire, from Gatun and are occupying the quarters vacated by Lieut. Col. J. C. Brady.

Miss Katherine Harding, of Quarry Heights, was the over-

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night guest of Major and Mrs. Herman Glade, of Camp Gail-
lard, on Friday. Lieut. L. Cornish, of Empire, was the dinner
guest of Miss Emanuelli, of Camp Otis, Friday.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 30, 1918.

Mrs. Joseph H. Tyler entertained on March 15 at a knitting
party at the home of her aunt, Mrs. A. K. Tierman, the affair
being in honor of Miss Katherine Pratt, guest of her sister,
Mrs. Henry Phillips, at Fort Douglas. The guests were all
schoolmates of the hostess and Miss Pratt at Dame Hall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry O. Phillips will be at home hereafter
at No. 24 Officers' row, at the post. Miss Pratt will be their
guest for some time, having recently arrived from Seattle.
Lieut. Chester C. Snow, from Peoria, Ill., where he has been
with the 348th Field Artillery, has arrived for a visit with his
father. He was commissioned at the close of the first officers'
training camp at the Presidio and was first stationed at Camp
Leavenworth.

Lieut. Paul Matlock has as his guests his mother and sister,
Mrs. W. A. Matlock and Miss Matlock, of Denver, who are
being entertained extensively. They are at the Hotel Utah.
Lieutenant Matlock gave a dinner in compliment to them, and
also in honor of Miss Dorothy Phipps, of Denver, preceding
the hop on March 22.

The first band concert of the season of 1918 was given at the
post on March 24, which is a rather early date for an outdoor
concert in a four-season climate. However, the spring seems
to have begun in earnest and Director Goetz provided a real
treat. From Easter Sunday he will give the usual three outdoor
concerts each week.

The Salt Lake Tribune of Sunday, March 24, showed on its
society page a very handsome photograph of Mrs. Henry O.
Phillips, wife of Lieutenant Phillips, and her sister, Miss Katherine
Pratt, who is her house guest. Miss Pratt was guest of honor
the day before at a delightful tea given by Miss Marjorie
Bidwell, a former school mate. Mr. and Mrs. Elwood W. Mat-
son have returned to their home after a visit of a few months
with their son, Lieut. Harry Matson, at the Presidio of San
Francisco.

Capt. Polar Perunovich, of Serbia, who was wounded while
fighting under the French flag, has come to Salt Lake for the
purpose of recruiting Frenchmen for the cause.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Dunke, who have been for two
months in Oklahoma, where Dr. Dunke has been taking
special training, were with relatives in Ogden for a few days,
en route to El Paso for station. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman P.
Quentin have also been in Ogden visiting relatives before
going to an Eastern station. Harold R. Smoot, son of Senator
Smoot, has received his commission as a lieutenant in the
Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He may be sent to
Berkeley. Lieut. Edwin Guthrie, Salt Lake recruiting officer
for the Navy, has received his promotion to lieutenant com-
mander, but will remain on his present duty. Lieut. W. H.
Nichols, in charge of Navy recruiting in Ogden, has been or-
dered to Detroit to instruct sailors who are to man the new
boats being turned out by the Ford plant.

Lieut. and Mrs. V. G. Logan, of Rockland, Utah, are guests
in Salt Lake, en route to Fort Riley for station with the
Medical Corps. Miss Helen Buryea, of New York, is the guest
of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Priney at the post. Miss Buryea is
a sister of Mrs. Priney. Lieut. Frank C. Bird, 145th Field
Art., has been spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Frank A. Bird, on his way to Fort Sill for special in-
struction.

Col. L. Mervin Mau, of the Medical Corps, is at the post
on a regular inspection tour of the Sanitary Corps. He goes
hence to Fort D. A. Russell and later to Fort MacArthur
before returning to the Presidio. Mrs. John S. Selfridge, who
has been with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty, will
leave shortly with her two children to join Lieutenant Selfridge
in Baltimore.

Mrs. Cheesman, mother of Mrs. Robert Campbell, has re-
turned to Salt Lake after some time spent at Fort Totten with
Major and Mrs. Campbell, who were formerly stationed at
Fort Douglas. Word has been received by his mother, Mrs.
Mary E. Hinton, of the safe arrival in France of Lieut. Arthur
D. Taylor, Aviation Section.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BENJAMIN.—Born at San Diego Cal., March 12, 1918, to
Lieut. and Mrs. Phillip E. Benjamin, 159th Inf., N.A., a son.

BROWNELL.—Born at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1918,
to Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Brownell, 55th U.S. Inf., a daughter,
Mary Don Brownell.

CHILDS.—Born to Mrs. Gertrude B. Childs, wife of the
late Lieut. Earle Wayne Field Childs, U.S.N., a son, Earle
Beucher Childs, at 1144 Eighty-fourth street, Brooklyn, N.Y.,
March 30, 1918.

EDGERLY.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, March 8, 1918, to
Major and Mrs. John P. Edgerly, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter,
Jane Catherine Edgerly.

FIELD.—Born at Bethesda, Md., Feb. 12, 1918, to Lieut.
and Mrs. John M. Field, Jr., U.S.N., a son, John Morris
Field, 3d.

HAYES.—Born at San Diego, Cal., March 26, 1918, to Capt.
and Mrs. Casey H. Hayes, 10th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter,
Dorothy Aileen Hayes.

HILL.—Born at Quincy, Mass., March 15, 1918, to Mr. and
Mrs. E. Hugh Hill a daughter.

MUNSON.—Born at Berkley, Cal., March 30, 1918, to
Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Munson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

PAGE.—Born at Ancon Hospital, Ancon, C.Z., March 19,
1918, to Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Page, 5th U.S. Inf., a son,
Herbert Edward Page, Jr.

WHISENANT.—Born on Feb. 16, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs.
John Ross Whisenant, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

COCKRELL—WALKER.—At Statesville, N.C., Feb. 28, 1918,
Lieut. Nathan Cockrell, 16th U.S. Cav., and Miss Clara Louise
Walker.

CONNOR—HARRELL.—At Sherman, Texas, March 17,
1918, Capt. Paul D. Connor, 318th Inf., N.A., and Miss Martha
Lorraine Harrell.

EVANS—PERKINS.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 26,
1918, Capt. Hernsby Evans, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beta Hickman
Perkins.

MENDENHALL—KILLINGER.—On March 19, 1918, Capt.
John Ross Mendenhall, 7th Mach. Gun Battn., U.S.A., and Miss
Anne Louise Killinger.

McCoy—LITTLEJOHN.—At Galveston, Texas, March 26,
1918, Lieut. Daniel C. McCoy, Av. Sec., S.C., U.S.A., and
Miss Laska Littlejohn.

NEWTON—HOWARD.—At Fort Sherman, C.Z., March 18,
1918, Capt. Cherubusco Newton, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and
Miss Susan Louise Howard.

OSTROSKI—PURKIN.—At Waco, Texas, March 3, 1918,
Capt. Herbert M. Ostroski, 16th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen
Purkin.

REMINGTON—LEIHY.—At New York city, March 25, 1918,
Lieut. Thomas Frederick Remington, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude
Leihey.

RICHARDSON—CASTLE.—At New York city, March 26,
1918, Lieut. Lawrence B. Richardson, U.S.N., and Miss Enid
Elizabeth Castle.

SAMPLE—LEFFINGWELL.—At Montclair, N.J., April 1,
1918, Lieut. Roffe S. Sample, 40th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ethel
Trippett Leffingwell.

SPIERS—TURNER.—At Paris, France, March 30, 1918,
Brig. Gen. Edward Louis Spiers of the British army, and Mrs.
Mary Borden Turner, sister of Lieut. Comdr. John Borden,
U.S.N.R.F.

VAUGHN—LAMBDEN.—At New Rochelle, N.Y., March 30,
1918, Lieut. Roland V. Vaughn, U.S. Coast Art., and Miss Ger-
trude Leitia Lambden.

WHITE—ATWOOD.—At Annapolis, Md., March 30, 1918,
Ensign William M. White, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Frances Mil-
dred Atwood.

WOODMAN—WILLIAMSON.—At Washington, D.C., March
29, 1918, Lieut. Williard P. Woodman, Coast Art., U.S.A., and
Miss Eleanor E. Williamson.

DIED.

BABBITT.—Died at Middletown, Ohio, March 12, 1918, Mrs.
Margaret Babbitt, mother of Ord. Sgt. Adrian Babbitt, retired.

BARNES.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 23, 1918,
Theodore Barnes, father of Capts. Theodore Barnes, Jr., and
Julian F. Barnes, U.S.A.

CHISOLM.—Died at Charleston, S.C., March 18, 1918,
Mrs. Sallie R. Chisolm.

HUCKINS.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 28, 1918, Mrs.
E. M. Huckins, mother of the wife of Gen. J. A. Irons, U.S.A.,
and of the wives of Cols. G. H. Estes and L. T. Richardson.

JORDAN.—Accidentally killed aboard the U.S.S. Undaunted,
Pacific Coast, Lieut. Lewis S. Jordan, U.S.N.R.F.

JORDAN.—Died in France, March 25, 1918, 2d Lieut.
Marcus A. Jordan, Marine Corps Reserve.

MCDONNELL.—Died at New York city April 4, 1918, Major
Charles E. McDonnell, 148th Field Art., U.S.N.G.

SMITH.—Died at Wilmington, Del., March 6, 1918, Dr.
Frank Reep Smith, father of Lieut. Frank R. Smith, U.S.N.,
and of Mrs. Albert Miller Penn, wife of Lieutenant Com-
mander Penn, U.S.N.

TINLER.—Died at Marseilles, Feb. 18, 1918, Col. Gervase
Francis N. Tinley, C.B., C.M.G., I.A., son-in-law of the late
Col. W. B. Hughes, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

VAN AUKN.—Died on April 1, 1918, Mrs. Gladys Miller
Van Aukn, wife of Lieut. William B. Van Aukn, 14th U.S.
Cav.

WALKER.—Died at Carlinville, Ill., March 25, 1918, Hen.
Charles A. Walker, father of Mrs. McClure, widow of Col.
Charles McClure, U.S.A., and grandfather of Major Charles W.
McClure, U.S.A.

WARD.—Died on Thursday, April 4, 1918, at her residence,
51 West Fifty-third street, New York city, Mary Ann, beloved
wife of George Gray Ward and mother of Mrs. Hough, wife of
Capt. Henry Hughes Hough, U.S.N.

PORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 25, 1918.

Mrs. Charles Lynch left Wednesday for Newport News, Va.,
to join Colonel Lynch. Miss Rust, who has been visiting Mrs.
Lynch, left for Washington.

A cross country ride in which about four and a half miles
were covered and some twenty-four jumps taken was enjoyed
Sunday by Gen. H. T. Allen and other officers of the 90th
Division, followed by breakfast at the Country Club. General
Allen led over the course, and in the party were Major Hugh
Rowland, Capt. Walter Moore, S. A. Greenwell, Lieut. H. T.
Allen and all officers of the 24th Field Artillery Battalion. Mes-
sengers William Nesbit and John Howard entertained at lunch
Tuesday in the Japanese tea room, honoring Mrs. Willis D.
Crittenberger, who left Sunday for West Point.

Misses Virginia Harrison and Eleanor Barclay have left for
Kerrville, where they will act as bridesmaids at the wedding
of Capt. Harry Harrison and Miss Hester Schreiner Wednesday
evening.

The officers of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade entertained
with a dinner-dance at the Country Club Saturday. Covers
were laid for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. L. Marshall, Col. and
Mrs. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. Flaherty, Misses McGowen, Seel-
igson, Crane, Lieutenant Eichelderfer and Collier.

Mrs. George Martin has returned from Fayetteville, Ark.,
where she has been visiting Major Martin, commandant at the
University of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, of



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Springfield, Mo., were in San Antonio this week to visit Lieutenant Baldwin from Kelly Field. Mrs. Alfred W. Bloor will leave Monday for Austin, to visit for several days before joining Colonel Bloor, who will leave soon for his station at Camp Bowie. Chaplain J. D. O'Keefe has arrived from Boston and will be stationed as regimental chaplain at Kelly Field.

Mrs. Hugh M. Taylor has returned after a three months' stay in New York, where she was with Major Taylor, who will leave soon for France. Major and Mrs. Jack Burke entertained with a theater party at the Majestic, complimenting Mrs. S. P. Adams. Additional guests were Col. and Mrs. Hooker, Major and Mrs. Carey, Major Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt and Mrs. Herring. Mrs. Eugen Kelly entertained at luncheon at Wolf and Marx, honoring Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, who will leave Thursday for Washington to meet her daughter before joining Colonel Adams at Palo Alto, Cal. Mrs. T. E. Buntz has returned to her home at Cleveland, Ohio, after a visit to Major Buntz. Major Herman J. Koehler, who has been here for several weeks instructing student officers at Camp Stanley and Camp Travis, will leave Saturday for Camp Bowie and later will go to Camp Doniphan, Okla., and Camp Lee, Va., completing a task which has kept him busy for a year, during which time he has been physical instructor to more than 40,000 student officers and more than 200,000 men of Army camps.

Officers stationed at Camp Stanley training camp, Leon Springs, gave a hop in the assembly hall, Cantonment F, Friday evening. Music was furnished by the 3d Field Artillery band, and all officers and their friends were invited to attend. Mrs. George Rotan, of Waco, has arrived to join Lieutenant Rotan, who is stationed at Kelly Field. Officers of Quartermaster's Repair Shop No. 304 and their wives were guests of Major and Mrs. Mark L. Ireland, when they entertained Saturday cele-
brating St. Patrick's day.

The headquarters of the Southern Division of Aviation will be on the second floor of the Bedell Building and the department aviation once will be moved to it from Fort Sam Houston. Capt. K. B. Hyman will retain his position, but will be under the jurisdiction of the Southern Department. Col. Dennis Currie and Colonel Brandt have been transferred as assistants to Col. H. O. Williams. The Southern Aviation Division has nine fields and one aviation ground school in its territory. The commanding officer of each field hereafter will report to Colonel Williams, division commander, who will report direct to the signal officer.

Three hundred and seventy-eight student officers were wed-
ded out during the month, making more than 650 at the
training camp, Leon Springs, that have failed to make good
and have been sent back to organizations as privates. There
are now 3,330 at the camp.

The 343d Field Artillery Regiment, Col. H. B. Farrar com-
manding, marched to the Camp Bullis target range Wednesday
and will spend a week in target practice. School for the in-
struction of "paper" work, military courtesy and discipline
has been opened at Kelly Field Barracks No. 41 and is open
to all enlisted men in the field, and those who can successfully
take the course may win promotion. It will last two weeks.

Pistol practice has begun for the enlisted men of the 90th
Division, as 900 officers have completed their course at the
range. Major Louis B. Green on Monday qualified as an expert
pistol shot and is the only one who comes within the figure
which permits of his wearing a division "expert" pistol shot badge.

Major Gen. H. T. Allen's fast Headquarters polo team of
the 90th Division opened the polo tournament being played
on the mounted post field between five Army teams Sunday
by eliminating the teams representing the 3d Field Artillery
by a score of 8 1/2 to 5. The team gave the Artillery five goals
under the handicap difference of 15 and 10, which were made
up by General Allen and Captain Henderson each scoring four
goals. Camp Stanley team held a work-out of six periods,
winning, 16 to 8. A large crowd was out and the tournament
promises to be hotly contested.

Worry over the crimes committed by the negro soldiers of
the 24th Infantry at Houston the night of Aug. 23 last and
over the charges against him as a result of the riot is said to
have caused Pvt. Wilder P. Baker, one of the forty defendants
in the court-martial trial now in progress here to become insane.
Baker has been withdrawn from the case as the result
of a report by a board of medical officers.

STATE FORCES.

Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., will review
the 7th Infantry, New York State Guard, in the armory on
Friday night, April 12. The review is in honor of the veterans
of the old 7th, and it will be the first review of the new
regiment that has been formed. The ceremonies will commence at 8:30
p.m. sharp. Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas has been com-
missioned captain (chaplain). Other officers recently com-
missioned are the following: First Lieut. Jesse A. B. Smith to
captain, Infantry; 1st Lieuts. Henry H. Pelet, Robert H.
McConnell and Fellowes Davis, Jr., to captains, Med. Corps;
Robert C. Fisher to second lieutenant, Infantry; Sergt. Frank
Wenneis, Co. E, to first lieutenant, Infantry (I.S.A.F.); Ed-
ward B. Good to first lieutenant, Infantry.

The Veteran Association of the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.,
will hold its war dinner and entertainment at the armory in
Brooklyn on Tuesday night, April 19, and a very pleasant
evening is anticipated.

The officers of the 69th N.Y. recently entertained Col. John
J. Phelan at dinner, and presented him with an Army auto-
matic pistol.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.
INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS,
1911, CORRECTED TO 1917.

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J. H. asks: Does the officer of the day stand at parade rest while retreat is being played, and if so does, what is the authority for so doing? Answer: If the officer of the day is present with the guard at retreat he executes the same movements as that laid down for a company commander on such an occasion.

O. E. C. asks: Please give an interpretation of Plate III, I.D.R., so far as it relates to a battalion in close line and in close column? A contends that the distance of eight paces in close column is measured from the back of the rear rank man of the leading company to the front of the front rank man in the company following, and that the interval of seven paces in close line is measured from the left of the men in ranks in one company to the right of the men in ranks in the company next on its left, while B contends that both are measured from guide to guide. A bases his contention on the definition of distance and element and the actual distance or interval between companies in such formations. B bases his contention on the fact that all other formations are measured from guide to guide and that the plate in question shows such other formations to be so measured. Answer: A is correct.

J. N. N. asks: Under the 1911 Drill Regulations, Par. 153, would the command be proper, "Squad right; column left"? Answer: This command would be correct, but to save time and too many commands when not in a battalion drill, Right by Squads, March, would be more appropriate.

RETIRED asks: In your decisions on Drill Regulations (March 15) and answer to "Cadet First Sergeant" you say "each squad being brought to the line by its corporal, who dresses it to the right and reports to the first sergeant. See Par. 172, I.D.R." Nothing that I can see in Par. 172 warrants any such interpretation, and it is utterly unlike any formation of the company I have seen at West Point or elsewhere since I.D.R. of 1911 were issued. Answer: The following taken from Par. 172, I.D.R., 1911, revised to Aug. 18, 1917, substantiates our interpretation in issue of March 16:

To Form the Company.

172. Sec. 1. "At the sounding of the assembly the first sergeant takes position six paces in front of where the center of the company is to be, faces it and draws saber and commands: Fall In."

Sec. 2. "The right guide of the company places himself, facing to the front, where the right of the company is to rest, and at such point that the center of the company will be six paces from and opposite the first sergeant; the squads form in their proper places on the left of the right guide, superintended by the other sergeants, who then take their posts."

While it is not stated that the corporals "bring up their squads to the line," it is assumed that the squads having been formed in rear of where the line is to be, would naturally be brought to their proper places by the corporal in charge.

As Sec. 3 states that "the squad leaders, in succession from the right, salute and report," All present, or, Private(s) absent, it is universally understood that in order that the squad leaders can make this required report it becomes necessary for them to form their squad and call roll; the squad having been formed would then be marched up by the corporal at the command of first sergeant, Fall In.

Sec. 4 permits of the formation of the company when it cannot be formed by squads.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. D. H.—As your service at Vera Cruz appears to have been Navy service and you are now in the Army you may secure the Mexican badge issued by the Navy, but you will be obliged to pay for the same. The same rule holds good in the matter of Haitian badge which you earned while in the Navy. You will find the orders bearing on the issue of these badges to the Navy on pages 969 of our issue of February 22 and 990 of our issue of March 2. Apply to the Bureau of Navigation at the Navy Department for authority to purchase and wear these badges.

J. D. D.—The nomination of Col. Carl Reichmann, Inf., U.S.A., to be brigadier general in the National Army was not confirmed by the Senate, neither has it been withdrawn by the President.

V. F.—No results of any examination of January, 1918, for provisional second lieutenants have been announced.

T. M. B.—The law does not make it possible for former officers of the U.S. Army honorably discharged from service to be commissioned in the Regular Army with the rank that they held at time of their resignation. The law you have in mind no doubt is the Temporary Increase Act or the Selective Service Act, which makes it possible for the President to commission former officers of the Army in the National Army, which is a temporary force. For further information, apply to The Adjutant General.

N. C. H.—If you apply to The Adjutant General through the channel he may be able to inform you what your eligibility for commission may be as a result of your attendance upon the training school for officers.

J. P. R.—If you as an enlisted man of the Signal Corps were examined for commission and failed physically, it would be possible for you to retain your enlisted status, dependent upon the character of the physical disability. You would not necessarily be discharged from the Service unless examined physically to determine your fitness for retention in the enlisted service. The medical officer of your outfit could enlighten you further on the usual procedure in a case of your kind.

G. D.—Lieutenants of Philippine Scouts who have been retired and since retirement have been detailed on active duty are not eligible for promotion under the last proviso of Sec. 24, of the National Defense Act. This was stated some time since in an opinion of the Judge Advocate General published in these columns.

H. M. S.—The latest promotion to captain in the Coast Artillery was W. F. Lafrenz, who was a second lieutenant in October last. It is not possible to state when your brother may look for promotion.

J. O. B.—Service in the Coast Guard now counts toward retirement in the Navy. If you will apply through the channel you may obtain the information you desire as to your privilege of retirement after fifteen years service.

V. H. W.—The longevity pay given to you in error was received by you in good faith. We do not believe that your account will be charged with this overpay. The law under which the National Guard officers receive longevity pay is found in Par. 111 of the National Defense Act. Until Congress provides for longevity in the National Army there is no authority for the Quartermaster to allow such pay in the N.A.

M. H. M.—In the long lists of provisional commissions published in our issue of Dec. 8, your name appears near the end of the Oct. 26 class and you are not the only one who has the letters O.R.C. in connection with his name. We do not recall that any order was issued that all candidates from the O.R.C., regardless of their college training, would be commissioned with rank as of a date earlier than that of candidates from civil life. It appears to us that there was no mistake made in your case. If you will study the provisions of Special Regulations No. 1 dated Oct. 26, if not, ask The Adjutant General.

A. L. S.—As to whether you will be allowed to go to France in case your regiment is ordered there, we cannot say. You are an American citizen and unless by your acts you have shown an unpatriotic bias we see no reason why you should be denied the privilege of fighting for your adopted country. If, however, it is decided better to place an adopted citizen on duty that will not bring him in a position of direct conflict with his blood relatives, such a soldier will obey and perform the duty to which he is assigned.

A. L. D.—Regarding the commission of your son as second lieutenant, Reserve Corps, there has been no publication of any

(Continued on page 1214.)

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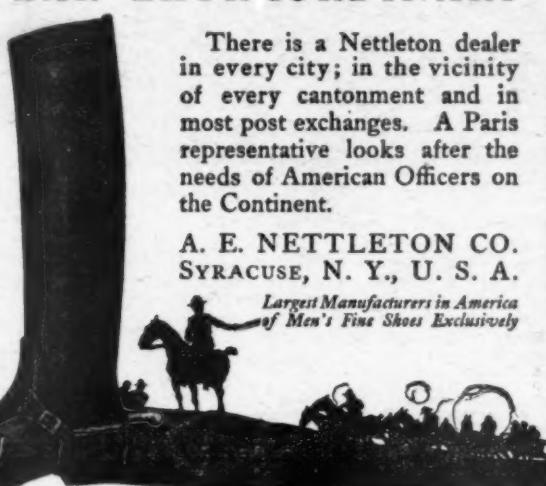
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued from page 1213.)

list that would show his liability to early appointment as a provisional second lieutenants. The class of last July produced a surplus of available candidates, and if he is in line for appointment for the next vacancies his name will be included in a list that will be sent to the Senate and published in these columns in due course. Meanwhile, your only source of information is the Adjutant General's office.

J. B.—The chevrons for wounds recently authorized are for the present war and not for past wars.

N. G.—See answer to R. A. G.

R. A. G.—The latest law regarding the Dental Corps of the Army is H.R. 4897, which was approved Oct. 6, 1917. This act provides that during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and the National Guard shall be eligible for promotion as captains under such examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The passage of this act removes for the time the requirement of length of service in grade before promotion to captain. In its provisions for the Dental Corps the Act of Oct. 6 says that the Dental Corps shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grade and proportionally distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of officers of corresponding grade in the Medical Corps, etc.

P. R.—All officers of the Reserve Corps wear the U.S.R., in accordance with uniform regulations to which you are referred. There is no evidence at this time that the Regular Signal Corps will finally be officered without use of the detail system.

J. C. R.—There has been no change in Par. 60 of the Infantry Drill Regulations. The length of the full step in quick time is thirty inches measured from heel to heel, and the cadence is at the rate of 120 steps per minute.

S. H. L.—There is no opportunity for you to get a commission in the National Guard through the Governor of your state. All officers in the National Guard are being appointed from the National Guard. Commissions are not being given to applicants from civil life who have had no military training.

C. V. L.—Regarding the duties of orderlies, see Manual of Interior Guard Duty, Par. 140 to 147.

A. R. J.—As your outfit in the National Guard does not appear to have been engaged in any skirmish with the Mexicans in which there were casualties on your side you are not entitled to a Mexican service badge, neither have you a badge on account of your services with the American Ambulance on the French front in 1915-1916. However, watch our Congressional news regarding action on a bill to issue Mexican service badge to men in your status.

A. READER.—American Army officers do not wear service badges for service performed with the English forces during the Boer War. In fact, no badges are worn at present, ribbons being substituted. As to what badges are permitted with the dress uniform, see Special Regulations No. 41.

EX-SOLDIER asks: After three years and two months' service I received a disability discharge while I was under treatment at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Am I entitled to a pension? Where should I apply if I am? (2) While I was in the hospital I was not notified about the War Risk Insurance and did not find out about it till I got out. Could I still claim my right for insurance on the point that I was unaware of its existence?

(3) I am a Hungarian; does my discharge entitle me to citizenship? (4) If I accept a pension am I under any obligation to the Government? (5) I was discharged Jan. 11, but received my final on Feb. 26. Can I claim pay up to Feb. 26? Answer: (1) Depends upon cause, which should be stated in your discharge paper. Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions. (2) Ask the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington, reporting your disability to the Bureau. (3) Being a citizen of nation with which we are at war, you could not secure citizenship at present. In peace times an honorable discharge and a year's residence would give you final papers without other declaration. (4) You would assume no new obligation, but you would not receive at same time both pension from Pension Office and disability compensation through the War Risk Insurance Act. (5) No.

B. J. H.—You cannot obtain a commission, since you have not secured your naturalization papers. This applies not only in the Regular Army, but also in the National Guard, U.S.

F. N. D. asks: Please define the use of the following words in connection with Army orders: Assigned, Transferred, Attached, For Duty. Answer: Let us assume that a cadet is graduated from West Point. He is commissioned second lieutenant, let us say, in the Infantry. Where shall he serve? Perhaps there is a vacancy in the 3d Infantry; then let us assign him thereto; the 3d Infantry then becomes his regiment. A transfer indicates a change of arm, as, for instance, this Infantry officer goes to the Field Artillery and a Field Artillery second lieutenant comes to the Infantry in his stead; this is a permanent change of affiliation; or an officer may be transferred from organization to another. When an organization has its full complement in a particular grade, colonel, let us say, another colonel may be attached to this organization for temporary duty, awaiting permanent assignment in that or some other organization when there is a vacancy for a colonel. "For duty" means he will take up work at the point or in the organization to which his orders direct him to proceed.

J. W. S. asks: I have two honorable discharges from the Army—one for a three-year enlistment and one for two years and six months, given on dependency. By showing these discharges can I get my full citizen papers under act passed by Congress March 4? I am British born. Answer: This bill has passed the House only. The Senate has yet to act before it becomes a law.

L. O. T.—Regarding increase of rank for Army buglers see our Congressional report on S. 4013, to amend the National Defense Act.

C. M. W.—Is the new U.S.R. pin with the superimposed R regulation? Answer: Not for officers. Insignia on collar of coat, Par. 92, (2) (e)—Enlisted men, "U.S.R." (2) Button insignia, "A." Button bearing the letters "U.S." with "R" superimposed for Enlisted Reserve Corps. See Special Regulations No. 41.

J. H. Mc.—Uniforms have not been prescribed for civilian employees in the military establishment during the present emergency. The law forbids civilians to wear the uniform prescribed for the military and naval services.

N. M. asks: If a man has eighteen years' service in the Regular Army and gets a commission in the U.S.R., will his wife get the six months' back pay in case he dies? Answer: Not under present law. She will, however, receive compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act.

A. G. asks: Has any order been issued from the War Department authorizing the discharge of a soldier who has com-

plicated four years on a seven-year enlistment provide that he re-enlist for a new seven years? Answer: The Comptroller decided last December, as announced in our issue of Dec. 29, that such discharge could be granted under the conditions mentioned.

T. J. O. asks: (1) Have filed petition for citizenship and expect same in thirty days. If well recommended, can I become a temporary first lieutenant without attending a training camp? (2) When and where will the training camp be held, and what consideration will enlisted men get? (3) What do you think about bill before Congress grant citizenship for soldiers? Answer: (1) Would depend upon degree of ability, and might become temporary second lieutenant and later be made first lieutenant, National Army, if efficient. (2) Probably in June. (3) Has passed one house.

W. E. asks: I was transferred from the Regular Army to the National Army as an instructor. After I was transferred to the National Army I requested to be transferred (sergeant, first class, Q.M.C.) to the Permanent School Detachment, School for Bakers and Cooks. Now if I should get reduced, could I be transferred back to the regiment where I first served? Answer: Application could be made, but transfer would depend upon vacancies and exigencies of the service.

J. A. N. asks: When I came to the U.S. in 1912 I was a Netherlands subject. I enlisted in the Army in January, 1914, having my Declaration of Intention. I was honorably discharged in November, 1916, for the benefit of the Government and re-enlisted the same day. I understand that to procure my citizenship papers I must have an honorable discharge and have resided in any one state for at least a year. After I re-enlisted I have not been in any state for one year at the time. I have been in the state of Delaware now for seven months. Please advise which is the best and quickest way to obtain my citizen papers. My real given name is Jan. This way I signed my Declaration of Intention, but when I enlisted for the first time I was told to sign John, which is the English for Jan. I signed John ever afterward. Which should I sign on my citizen papers? Answer: Go to the nearest United States Court, Wilmington or Dover, and declare some place as your home. The court officer can instruct you. The name John is all right. A bill now before Congress, which may soon become a law, provides for citizenship on completion of an enlistment.

J. F. F. asks: When a communication from an enlisted man is addressed to higher authority "through military channels" must each officer forward this communication until it reaches authority addressed? If any should refuse to forward same approved or disapproved what would be my authority to insure its forwarding? Answer: See A.R. 783 to 789.

A. SUBSCRIBER.—Inquiries regarding sailings of volunteer organizations to and from Cuba during the Spanish-American War should be addressed to The Adjutant General.

FORT OGLETHORPE NOTES.

Camp Forrest, Ga., March 21, 1918.

Mrs. Cowles, of Fort Oglethorpe, entertained on Thursday with a luncheon at the Hitching Post in honor of Mrs. Scott, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Catts. Lieut. John E. Leop, 316th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C., in Chattanooga on a leave, left on Friday for his station.

The 52d Infantry gave a band concert at the First Christian Church on Thursday evening. Major and Mrs. Allen, of Fort Oglethorpe, have been ordered to Fort Ethan Allen from Camp Greenleaf. Capt. John Pickering arrived at Camp Forrest on Monday and stayed until Tuesday night, when he left with his father, Col. Abel Pickering, for his new station, 41st Inf.

Col. James D. Bennett has arrived at the camp to assume command of the 11th Infantry. Capt. Carl White spent a few days with his parents on his way to Columbia, his station being Camp Jackson. He has been at Fort Sill, School of Fire, for several months.

Born to Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Thompson, Jr., a daughter, on March 28. Lieutenant Thompson is on duty at the training camp. Lieut. and Mrs. McMichael, of Philadelphia, who have had an apartment in town this winter, have gone to Signal Mountain Inn for a stay. Mrs. McMichael's mother, Mrs. Worth, is expected soon to arrive from Philadelphia.

British and French officers now on duty at this camp were honored with dance on Saturday night at the Country Club, given by the Women's Service League. The Signal Mountain Inn entertained with a dinner dance on Saturday in honor of the officers at Camp Forrest and Fort Oglethorpe. The affair was largely attended. The Park Hotel held the usual Saturday afternoon dance in the sun parlor of the hotel.

The hospital wards at the post are being cared for by women of the different churches in town. Each circle of women has a day to visit the wards. Fruits, papers, magazines and other things that give pleasure to the sick soldiers are plentifully provided. The ladies of the First Methodist Church entertained at Building No. 31 in the medical camp with a musicalie for the medical officers.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 26, 1918.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Fowl had a dinner recently for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Surg. and Mrs. Washington B. Grove, Mrs. Herbert E. Keys, Mrs. M. E. Grow, of Laramie, Wyo., Mod. Insp. and Mrs. L. W. Spratling, and Miss Dorothy Thompson, of Summit Point, Va. Preceding the week-end dance at the Chamberlin, Old Point, Constr. F. E. Peitton, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Chamberlin for Mrs. John H. Barleon, Misses Esther Wool, Buena Welton, Constr. J. L. McGuigan and Ensign Curtis.

Mrs. J. S. Andrews, of Kenton, Ohio, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. K. C. Melhorn, Naval Hospital Park.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Miller, guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Barksdale, Portsmouth, have left for Atlanta. Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner has returned to her home in the yard after being the guest of Mrs. George Loring in New York. Mrs. L. W. Spratling has returned to Naval Hospital Park after being the guest of friends in Philadelphia for a week.

As the spring opens up the Country Club, with its beautiful spring flowers, is becoming more and more popular; the dances each Saturday evening larger and larger. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Wellington, U.S.N., of Washington, had a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. L. E. Morgan, U.S.N.; Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Norton, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. B. Ransome, of Norfolk; Misses Lois Magruder, Gladys McKimmie, Marion J. Wilson, of Washington, and Mr. Fred Whitney. Mrs. Robert L. Ireland, Jr., left Sunday for New York to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allan.

The Sunday "sing" at the armory, at which the naval post band played, was the largest yet held, hundreds of enlisted men filling the large auditorium and joining lustily in the singing of patriotic songs. The dance at the armory Saturday evening, which is the second one since the quarantine was lifted, was attended by hundreds of enlisted men, their sweethearts and friends.

Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, who has been the guest of Miss Hortense Hodges, Portsmouth, is now the guest of Miss Eliza Hodges, Graydon avenue. Miss Esther Reed is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dayton, on the Richmond. Mrs. William B. Van Buren had a card party Thursday for Madames Pryor, Pope, Yates, McElroy, Lewis, Kennedy, Mayer, Baker, Proctor, Grove, Lankford, McKittrick, Conner, and Miss Dorothy Thompson, of Summit Point, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Niel A. Johnson had a reception at their home, Holland avenue, Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Bettens, U.S.N., Paymaster, and Mrs. P. A. Care were guests of honor at a box party given by Mrs. Jake Wells at the Colonial Theater Tuesday evening, when the Norfolk Music Club presented the Costoloy trio. Mrs. Halsey Powell, who has been the guest of Mrs. Max B. De Mott in Annapolis, has returned to her home, York street.

Surg. Martin Denison has been on a short leave with his wife at her home, Armatead Bridge Court. Mrs. Richard G. Townsend, who has been spending a week in Boston, has returned to her apartment in the Southland Hotel. Mrs. Wilson Driver, president of the Norfolk Music Club, had as her guests at a box party to hear the Costoloy Trio on Tuesday evening at the Colonial Theater Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dilling.

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ham, Judge and Mrs. Allen R. Hanckel, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Royster and Miss Virginia Driver.

Mrs. Walter McLean had the second of her series of receptions at her home, Virginia House, naval base, last Wednesday, and was assisted in receiving by Madames P. N. F. Bellinger, C. R. Johnson, T. F. Thigman, H. N. Page, Charles Webster, W. N. Richardson, R. M. Watt, Holt Page, R. T. Thorpe, N. Beaman and O. G. West. Mrs. F. E. P. Überroth, who has been the guest of friends in Philadelphia and Chester, Pa., has returned to her home in Fairfax avenue. Miss Mattie Lamb and Mr. Edward Lamb, Jr., N.R.F., who have been guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, in Washington, have returned home.

Ensign L. W. Connolly had a dinner at the Country Club recently for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. P. N. F. Bellinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Whiting, Miss Dorothy Drake, of Washington, and Ensign George Murray. Mrs. Clyde G. West had a dinner Sunday for a party of ten.

Paynor and Mrs. P. A. Care, U.S.N., and their daughter, Miss Grantland Care, of Pensacola, Fla., are guests of Mrs. Jake Wells, Fairfax avenue. Mrs. Reynolds T. Hall, who has been spending several weeks in Norfolk, has returned to her home in Overbrook, Pa., accompanied by her sister, Miss Kate Martinez. Miss Jean Jeanrey, who has been the guest of friends in Norfolk, has returned to her home in Washington.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington, D.C., March 30, 1918.

Major and Mrs. Lehman W. Miller are entertaining as their house guests Major Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, of Millerton, Pa., since March 27. The ladies on this post assisted most nobly in the recent sale of forget-me-nots during a one-day drive for the Belgian babies' fund. Among those working in the city were Mrs. Paul H. Hiemer, Mrs. John F. Conklin and the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot. A comfortable sum was made by the members of this reservation alone, while a thousand dollars was realized during the day in the city.

Col. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight were guests of honor at a dinner party given on March 28 at the Willard, at which Representative and Mrs. Homer P. Snyder, of New York, were hosts. Major and Mrs. John H. Carruth were honored by a dinner party on Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Newman at 2600 Tilden avenue. A post hop will be given at the Officers' Club April 6.

Mrs. John W. Heard arrived March 26 to visit her son-in-law later will join Colonel Heard at Schofield Barracks.

The 1st Battalion of Engineers, under command of Major John H. Carruth, will have an outing at Fort Foote next week.

Mrs. George F. Young and little Miss Frances Young, wife and daughter of Captain Young, adjutant of the 56th Engineers, will start for Tampa, Fla., to visit relatives early next week. Mrs. Sophia S. Herts, mother of Lieutenant Stanton S. Herts, was entertained at a tea party on Monday at the Willard by Mrs. Hogan of Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. E. G. Cohen, of New York. Major and Mrs. Lehman W. Miller gave a dinner in compliment to Major and Mrs. John H. Carruth on Tuesday. Mrs. Charles L. Potter and her daughter, Miss Caralisa Nickols, start on Monday next to join Colonel Potter, C.E., at San Francisco.

Young Miss Jane Knight, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight, left this morning with her grandmother, Mrs. Clarence H. Knight, Jr., for a two months' trip and stay at Tampa, Fla. Col. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty left on March 29 for a few days' trip and stay at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Mrs. Roy Hollock, wife of Captain Hollock, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a recent arrival here from Atlanta, Ga., were twin guests of Miss Amy Brooks at the U.S. Service Club yesterday.

Orders went forth on March 26 that all dogs on this post must be kept tied up at all times. Stray dogs will be killed.

OFFICERS' EQUIPMENT FOR FRANCE.

We publish below Bulletin No. 2, War Dept., dated Jan. 25, 1918, issued this week, giving a list of arms, equipment and clothing which should be in the possession of an officer for field service in France. The bulletin when first compiled was mimeographed in its tentative form and its contents became public, but it was subsequently withdrawn to be revised and corrected. Following is the bulletin as issued officially:

BULLETIN 2, JAN. 25, 1918, WAR DEPT.

The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

List of arms, equipment and clothing which should be in the possession of an officer for field service in France, based on Table of Fundamental Allowances, quartermaster supplies; Uniform Regulations; and circular of information issued from headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, dated Nov. 16, 1917.

Articles, number required and remarks.

Basin, canvas; 1; sold, not issued to officers. Bedding, roll or a combination bedding-clothing roll; 1; sold, not issued to officers.

Belt, saber, garrison; 1; sold, not issued to officers. See Par. 65, S.R. No. 41 (U.R.). Circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, states: "In addition to the prescribed field belt, the Sam Browne belt with single sling will be needed by all officers. The proper type may be obtained in France." Also see Sec. 1, Bul. No. 70, War D., 1917. Note.—The "Sam Browne" or "Liberty" belt is not authorized to be worn in this country.

Belt, waist; 1; sold, not issued to officers.

Blankets, olive drab; 1; sold, not issued to officers. This is number given in circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Boots, rubber, hip; 1; sold, not issued to officers. Circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Breeches, woolen, pairs; 2; circular, American Expeditionary Forces, stated clothing should include heavy and medium weight. Sold to officers.

Buckets, canvas; 1; sold, not issued to officers.

Canteen, with cover and strap; 1; issued by ordnance depot on memorandum receipt.

Cap, service; 1; circular, American Expeditionary Forces. Sold to officers.

Chair, camp; 1; Chair, camp; circular, American Expeditionary Forces. Sold to officers.

Clothing roll; 1; sold, not issued to officers. Not required when combination bedding-clothing roll is used.

Coats, service, woolen; 2; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, stated clothing should include heavy and medium weight. Sold to officers.

Collars, linen, white; 12; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces. Sold to officers.

Comfortable; 1; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces. Sold to officers.

Compass; 1; sold to officers. Headquarters circular, American Expeditionary Forces, suggests illuminated American Expeditionary Forces. Sold to officers.

Cot; 1; sold, not issued to officers.

Cuffs, linen, white, pairs; 6; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces. Sold to officers.

Cup; 1; issued by Ordnance Depot on memorandum receipt.

Drawers, pairs; 4; sold, circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, stated heavy wool and cotton.

Field glass; sold by Signal Corps; not issued to officers.

First-aid packet, with pouch; 1; packet supplied by Medical Department, pouch by Ordnance Department.

Flashlight and extra batteries; 1; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Fountain pen, paper and envelopes; 1; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Gloves, riding, pair; 1; sold, circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Gloves, woolen, olive drab, pair; 1; sold, not issued to officers.

Handkerchiefs; 12; sold; a number should be of olive-drab color.

Hat, service, hat cord sewed on; 1; sold; not issued to officers.

Haversack, with pack carrier; 1; containing meat can, knife,

(Continued on page 1216.)

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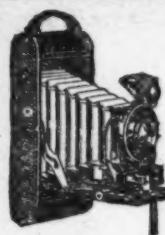
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20 Vesey Street, New York

OFFICERS' EQUIPMENT FOR FRANCE.

(Bulletin 2, 1918, continued from page 1215.)

fork and spoon. Obtained from ordnance depot on memorandum receipt.

Laces, shoe, extra, pairs; 4; sold; not issued to officers. Lantern or lamp; 1; for oil or gasoline; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces; sold to officers.

Leggins, russet leather, pigskin, pair; 1; sold; not issued to officers.

Lockers, trunk; 1; sold; not issued to officers.

Moccasins, pair; 1; reaching to ankle; large enough to wear two pairs of wool stockings worn in rubber boots; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces; sold to officers.

Notebook and pencils; 1; sold; not issued to officers.

Overcoat, olive drab; 1; sold; not issued to officers. Commanding officers may authorize in the field only a short double-breasted overcoat. (See Par. 103, S.R. No. 41, U.R.) Officers may wear waterproof capes or overcoats, as nearly as practicable the color of the service uniform, when on duty involving exposure to rainy or other inclement weather. (See Par. 126, S.R. No. 41, U.R.) In France the overcoat is worn of knee length. Circular headquarters American Expeditionary Forces states it is desirable to have the overcoat wool lined. (See "Slicker.")

Overhoses, Arctic, pair; 1; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Pistol, with holster; 1; issued in France; not issued in United States to officers not serving with troops.

Pistol belt; 1; issued in France; not issued in United States to officers not serving with troops.

Portfalle, leather; 1; for officers habitually carrying papers; sold.

Saber and scabbard; 1; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces states required only by Cavalry officers on duty with troops armed with the saber; sold, not issued.

Saber knot; 1; sold; not issued to officers. (See remark above concerning wearing of the saber in France.)

Shelter tent, complete; 1; issued on memorandum receipt by Quartermaster Department.

Shirts, flannel, olive drab; 2; sold; not issued to officers.

Shirts, cotton, olive drab, or lines; 6; sold; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Shoes, high, russet leather; 2; sold, not issued to officers. Circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, states that 2 pairs of shoes are required for wear inside Arctic overboots; and also the following are required: 2 pairs very heavy hob-nailed field shoes, or trench boots, large enough to take heavy wool stockings. These boots should be laced in instep, and such boots may be worn by all officers at all times. They're laced all the way up are authorized, but in cities they may be worn only in inclement weather. Mounted officers may wear boots of russet leather. See Par. 67, S.R. No. 41, U.R.

Slicker; 1; sold, not issued to officers. Circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces: "It is advised that the slicker have a detachable lining of heavy wool or fleece. The overcoat and raincoat (slicker) for officers in the trenches should be of same appearance as those worn by the men. The English trench coat is satisfactory, provided it can be obtained. It answers the combined requirements of overcoat and raincoat, and has a lining that can be worn separately." Note.—A trench coat very similar to the one above described is manufactured by Adler Bros. & Co., of Rochester, N.Y., and one is on sale at the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores. It is thought there are several manufacturers who make them. Correspondence with the depot quartermaster, New York, will secure names of possible manufacturers.

Stockings, pairs; 6; sold, not issued to officers. Circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, states that cotton and heavy wool underwear are required, and particularly indicates that heavy-weight wool stockings are needed. To meet these requirements the number indicated should be increased; at least doubled.

Tag, identification; 2; sold, not issued to officers.

Tap, for identification tag, yard; 1; sold, not issued to officers.

Toilet articles; including brushes, hair and tooth, comb, razor and soap. Sold, not issued.

Toque, knitted; 1; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Towels; 6; including bath towels; sold.

Tub, canvas or rubber; 1; for sponge bath. Circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Undershirts; 4; sold, not issued to officers. Circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, states that cotton and heavy wool underwear are required, so this number should be at least doubled.

Vest, leather or flannel; 1; circular, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces.

Watch; 1; sold to officers by Signal Corps.

Whistle; 1; issued by quartermaster on memorandum receipt.

Mounted officers should provide themselves with spurs. Until the new model mounted equipment is available in quantity, mounted officers are authorized to obtain horse equipment from the Ordnance Department on memorandum receipt. Officers not serving with troops should obtain this horse equipment after arrival abroad.

The depot quartermaster in New York will furnish, on application, officers with a list of manufacturers of clothing and equipment.

Upon request of officers the manufacturers on such list will forward to them a price list, and will deliver clothing and equipment to officers ordering same, collecting from the officers the wholesale prices for the articles furnished.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN BIDDLE,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1201-2.

FORBIDDEN INFORMATION.

G.O. 21, March 1, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Sec. II, G.O. No. 94, W.D., 1917, is rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

All persons connected with the military service who receive information of proposed inland or overseas movements of organizations, detachments or individuals are forbidden to make public the details of such movements.

The names of organizations, dates of departure, arrival or of embarkation, or the name of the port of embarkation, or of the ships to be used in such movements, will not be disclosed.

When necessary to advise relatives or other private persons of approaching departure, persons connected with the military service will convey only information absolutely necessary, which will not include rail routing or probable time of arrival at any station or date, or names of ships, or ports of departure, or the destination of organizations.

The marking of cars or of baggage so as to indicate an overseas destination, the date of departure, or the name of the ship which is to sail will be avoided. Baggage for overseas shipments will be addressed to the quartermaster of the port of embarkation and information furnished the quartermaster as to the disposition to be made of it.

After arrival in France or England no information will be given concerning names of organizations arriving, destinations of organizations, names of vessels, information concerning convoys, routes pursued, measures taken to avoid attack, dates of arrival, disembarkation or departure, numbers of troops, or character of cargoes carried.

Officers and men will avoid talk or discussion with reference to military matters while in any public place. After joining the American Expeditionary Forces all officers and men will view with suspicion any person asking questions about military subjects or discussing such topics where there is a possibility, however remote, of such information reaching an enemy.

Commanding officers of all vessels carrying troops to join the American Expeditionary Forces will cause this order to be published on route to all persons in the military service.

Violations of the provisions of this order will be investigated and disciplinary measures applied to offenders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN BIDDLE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 22, MARCH 22, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Major Gen. John Biddle, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect March 19, 1918.

2. Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Army, is detailed as member of the General Staff Corps, and as Acting Chief of Staff, to take effect March 4, 1918.

II.—So much of Par. 2, Sec. I, G.O. No. 57, W.D., 1917, which reads "First Balloon School Squadron, Signal Corps (present station near Omaha, Neb.); is rescinded.

III.—Orders heretofore restricting the sales of clothing and equipage to officers are rescinded, except as to sales of woolen coats and breeches.

2. Sales will be permitted only when articles are available and not needed for immediate issue to enlisted men. These sales should not exceed the amount of equipment C.

IV.—Private mounts of officers on duty overseas, or of officers stationed at places within the United States where it is not deemed for the best interests of the Government to have their mounts shipped, will be foraged at Government expense at remount depots or at posts where such horses may be kept. Such mounts must be up to the standard prescribed in Sec. I, General Orders No. 9, War D., 1916.

V.—Subparagraph (a) of Par. 1, Sec. II, General Orders No. 131, War Department, 1917, is amended by adding thereto the following:

Subject to the approval in each case of the Secretary of War, the auxiliary remount unit assigned for duty at an auxiliary remount depot which has been designated as a supplementary depot to an animal embarkation depot shall be increased by the addition of the personnel provided above for each auxiliary remount depot, less one major, whenever the capacity of such a depot has been increased to provide for at least 5,000 additional animals.

VI.—Attention is directed to the fact that the presence of campholine, or other heavy oil, in the bolts of rifles and in the working parts of pistols will cause frequent failures to function due to its retarding effect on the working parts, particularly the firing pin.

2. Commanding officers of all units armed with the rifle or automatic pistol will issue instructions for the removal of all heavy grease or oil from these arms. The use of a light oil is recommended to assist in the removal of the heavy oil. The interior of the bolt, the firing pin, and the mainspring of the rifle should be particularly inspected, as heavy grease in the bolt will cause misfires.

3. In order to determine that all rifles and pistols are in good working order and properly free from oil and grease, commanding officers will order the dismounting and inspection of the bolts and magazines of all rifles, and of slide mechanisms of all pistols.

4. All new arms received will be carefully cleaned and in-

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specify before using to remove all grease and heavy oil and to see that they are in smooth working order. After cleaning, care should be taken to see that all parts are properly oiled with light oil.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN BIDDLE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 23, MARCH 4, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—The Q.M.C. is authorized to make such exchanges in shoes as may be certified by the Medical Department as necessary in fitting shoes to men who require special sizes.

II.—In addition to the field shoes prescribed in Sec. VII, G.O. No. 144, W.D., 1917, as a part of the equipment of each enlisted man designated for European service, one pair of the russet shoes in his possession at the time of embarkation will be retained by him until worn out or until conditions necessitate the use of field shoes.

III.—Shoes turned in to quartermasters for repair will, if practicable, when repaired, be returned to the organizations from which received for reissue to their original wearers.

IV.—The Fuel and Forage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, in addition to procuring and distributing all coal required by the various corps and departments of the W.D. as prescribed in Sec. VIII, G.O. No. 8, W.D., 1918, is charged with the duty of purchasing all wood, coke, kerosene and other products for cooking, heating or lighting, and all naphtha, gasoline, lubricating oil and other oils required by the entire Army, upon requisitions being made by the corps or departments concerned to the proper officer of the Quartermaster Corps.

Requests for fuel assistance made by various corps and departments of the War Department in behalf of contractors producing supplies for the War Department will be delivered to the Fuel and Forage Division, Quartermaster General's Office; and only by said Fuel and Forage Division will such requests for fuel assistance, and the communications, written or verbal in reference thereto, be presented or made to the United States Fuel Administrator.

V.—Transport quartermasters and transport quartermaster agents will furnish necessary subsistence on transports to civilian employees of any staff corps or department of the Army ordered to overseas duty where such civilian employees are carried on Government pay rolls and are considered employees of the Government, or where such civilian employees are employed under contract providing that subsistence during travel between the United States, or any of its possessions, and the overseas station of such civilian employees is to be furnished at Government expense. Complete report of subsistence so furnished will be made on form No. 65, Q.M.C., as in the case of subsistence furnished officers and enlisted men of the Navy, and forwarded to the Quartermaster General of the Army for appropriate action toward reimbursement from funds of the staff corps or department involved.

2. Requests for travel orders in cases of this nature should contain a statement that necessary subsistence on transports will be furnished by the Quartermaster Corps, reimbursement therefor to be made from the proper appropriation in the manner prescribed by existing regulations.

VI.—1. Hereafter all units, institutions, establishments and organizations within the territorial limits of a department will be under the control of the department commander for purposes of administration, supply and discipline, except the following:

(a) All exempted by Par. 191, Army Regulations, 1913, as corrected to April 15, 1917, and as changed by C.A.R. No. 57, W.D., 1917, and by Par. 193 1/2, Army Regulations, 1913, C.A.R. No. 58, W.D., 1917.

(b) The division camps and cantonments exempted by G.O. No. 137, W.D., 1917, and Sec. IV, G.O. No. 19, W.D., 1918.

(c) The ports of embarkation.

(d) The permanent remount depots at Front Royal, Va., Forts Ogle, Okla., and Fort Keogh, Mont.

(e) The auxiliary remount depots and the animal embarkation depots covered by G.O. No. 4, W.D., 1918.

2. The divisional camps and cantonments embrace not only troops constituting the divisions, but also all units, establishments and utilities in their immediate vicinity and closely associated with them. All provisions of general orders, bulletins, circular letters or other instructions in conflict with the above are rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.







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BULLETIN 9, FEB. 26, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Par. 2, Bulletin No. 8, W.D., 1914, is amended so as to add the following articles to List A:
Alamo attachments and boiling plates for field ranges.

The bulletin announces also the names of certain institutions of learning that have established units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

BULLETIN 11, MARCH 11, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes an Executive Order giving regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army.

II.—Publishes regulations to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, etc., within such distance as O.C.O. may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place.

G.C.M.O. 23, FEB. 18, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Jones, 122d Inf. He was found guilty of gambling with enlisted men, financial irregularities and of absence without leave. He was sentenced to dismissal, but upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, which is concurred in by the Secretary of War, President Wilson commuted the sentence to a reprimand to be administered by the division commander.

G.C.M.O. 24, FEB. 18, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Announces the dismissal of 2d Lieut. Harry A. Pilcher, 140th Inf., found guilty of having intoxicating liquor in his possession and of getting enlisted men to procure it for him. He was also found guilty of loaning money to enlisted men at usurious rates of interest, and of gambling with enlisted men.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. C. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, Q.M.C., is detailed as secretary and treasurer of the U.S. Soldiers' Home, D.C. (March 23, War D.)

Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, Q.M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Washington, D.C., vice Brig. Gen. T. Cruse, retired, relieved. (March 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. G. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Davis, M.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 46. (March 25, War D.)

Majors of M.C. to duty as follows: R. W. Bryan, Camp Fremont, Cal., to report in person to C.G., that camp, for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 50; A. W. Williams to Petersburg, Va., for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 45; R. H. Wilds to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 44; L. S. Hughes to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for organizing and equipping Base Hospital No. 40; R. H. Duennen to Evacuation Hospital No. 16, Fort Riley, Kas.; F. O. McFarland to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 11; J. B. Anderson to Camp Cody, N.M., for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 29; H. M. Kerns to Hoboken, N.J., to Washington; W. H. Allen to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for mobilizing and commanding Base Hospital No. 67. (March 25, War D.)

ENLISTED, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cook W. Estill, Med. Dept., will be placed on the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and to active duty following retirement. He will be sent to port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., for duty at venereal hospital, that place. (March 25, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

The temporary promotion and assignment of the following officers of C.E., with date of vacancy to which promoted, are announced: To be colonels, with rank from Jan. 4, 1918—Lieut. Col. W. P. Stokely, C.E., Feb. 6, 1918; Lieut. Col. L. M. Adams, C.E., Feb. 7, 1918; Lieut. Col. W. D'A. Anderson, C.E., Feb. 8, 1918. Each officer will continue on present assignment. (March 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C.O.
Lieut. Col. S. Hof, Ord., U.S.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as C.O., Frankford Arsenal, relieving Col. G. Montgomery, who will await further orders. (March 25, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Appointments to rank of major (from Feb. 19) in Signal Corps (temporary) include the following from the Regular Army: Capts. Fred Seydel, W. W. Vautzmeier and C. H. Maranville. The same order (Par. 179, S.O. 70) announces appointments in Signal Corps (temporary), to be majors, captains and first lieutenants, of about seventy-five officers from the Sig. Res. Corps and Sig. Corps (temporary). (March 25, War D.)

CAVALRY.

15TH—First Sergt. J. C. McKee, Troop H, 15th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and to his home. (March 25, War D.)

17TH—First Sergt. J. T. Lawrence, Troop K, 17th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., and to home. (March 25, War D.)

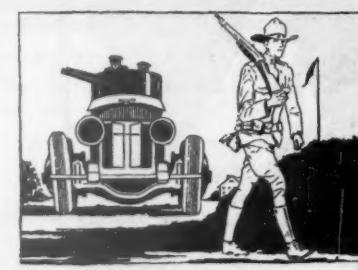
CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. H. Bowie, attached to 13th Cav., is relieved from attachment to that regiment and assigned thereto. (March 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. D. H. Biddle, Cav., recently promoted and assigned to 13th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and attached to 6th Cav. (March 23, War D.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Temporary promotion and assignment of the following second lieutenants of Field Artillery to be first lieutenants, whose temporary promotion has been noted heretofore under nominations to the Senate, are announced: William R. Gerhardt to Noel Noyes. Their assignments to Field Artillery organizations are ordered as follows: Gerhardt to 10th, Buechler 14th, Tibbets 12th, Ringdorf 15th, Kernal 19th, Futch 11th, Meredith 15th, Wilson 15th, Cooney 18th, Knight 20th, Cowles 13th, Jones 21st, Heiner 16th, Wolff 16th, Douglass 17th, Fox 4th, Bond 13th, Geimer 14th, Joseph 3d, Reed 10th, Paul 3d, Brinkerhoff 21st, Cummings 16th, Brotherton 17th, Glassbrook 12th, Smoyle 8th, Neave 3d, Wilson 4th, Brown 17th, Terrell 18th, Ivens 19th, Webb 21st, Lasch 8th, Pontius 14th, Nagel 8th, McDonald 20th, Hartigan 17th, Handy 14th, O'Hair 19th, Mahon 14th, Green 16th, Shepley 8th, Sanford 20th, Holmes-Brown 4th, Cunningham 15th, Ragland 10th, Burchenal 14th, Crotty 14th, Lloyd-Smith 14th, Delaney 21st, Foster 12th, Hassenzahl 14th, Patterson 14th, Reynolds 20th, Hodge 16th, McCarthy 15th, Tate 8th, Slocom 2d, Shelton 4th, Lathrop 21st, Challiss 19th, Roberts 11th, Graham 20th, Estabrook 14th, Finley 21st, Vogel 14th, Kelly 18th, von Maur 8th, Deeds 14th, Hamaker 13th, Fidler 10th, Sumner 19th, Henry 18th, Graves 14th, Morse 16th, Schurman 4th, Corkill 10th, Brown 8th, Kilgariff 11th, Krozier 8th, Catlett 14th, Randolph 11th, Orane 18th, Rood 14th, Blue 3d, Timmerman 18th, McHenry 3d, Bradford 20th, Smith 21st, Franklin 4th, Goodspeed 4th, Carmichael 3d, Seagle 8th, Anderson 21st, Swager 14th, Wiley 19th, Rompel 15th, Green 10th, Voorhees 14th, Coleman 8th, Devereux 21st, LaBaron 3d, Crossman 4th, Boyd 18th, Leonard 10th, Carl 21st, Potter 18th, Gardner 18th, Ewert 18th, Demarest 4th, Fitzgerald 12th, Chanler 14th, Hahn 8th, Kilbourn 21st, Jacobson 16th, Clancy 3d, Miller 11th, Leach 10th, O'Harrow 14th, Dick 4th, Kennedy 8th, Kenan 19th, Maris 8th, Messick 3d, Goff 10th, Wallace 4th, Heatherington 8th, Ripley 16th, Davis 16th, Williams 20th, Routh 14th, Farthing 13th, Boyd 21st, Noyes 16th. Officers assigned to a regiment and not subject to previous orders will join. (March 23, War D.)



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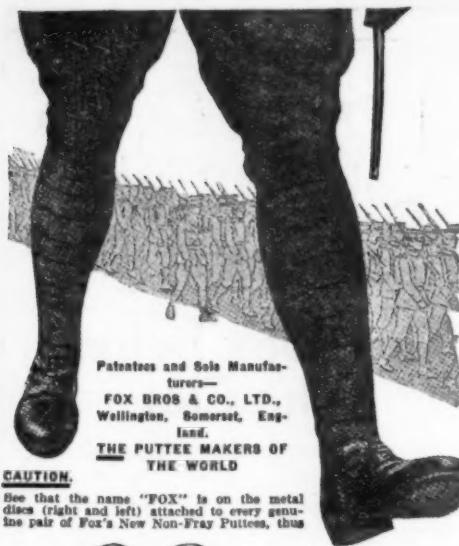
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COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.
Col. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., to Washington. (March 25, War D.)

Major J. Storck, C.A.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. I. W. Little, Q.M.C., president of the Army Retiring Board at Washington, for examination. (March 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers is assigned to 57th Artillery (C.A.C.) and will join: First Lieut. W. A. Dobson, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. W. M. Bazemore, C.A.R.C. (March 25, War D.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Temporary promotion and assignment of the following officers of Coast Artillery whose temporary promotions have been noted heretofore in our Congressional reports of nominations are announced: Captains to be majors, R. Van D. Corp to Adelino Gibson; J. L. Holcombe to J. C. Henderson. First lieutenants to be captains, R. D. Burdick to L. B. Chapman; J. P. Kohn to W. F. Lafrenz. All continue on present assignment. (March 25, War D.)

Temporary promotion and assignment of the following second lieutenants of Coast Artillery to be first lieutenants, whose temporary promotions have been noted heretofore in our Congressional reports of nominations, are announced: Robert K. Gooch to Stanley H. Franklin. All continue on present assignment. (March 23, War D.)

The temporary promotion and assignment of the following officer of Coast Artillery Corps is announced: To be captain, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917—First Lieut. Al A. Allen, C.A.C.; date of vacancy to which promoted, Oct. 12, 1917; present assignment. (March 26, War D.)

PROVISIONAL PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The provisional appointment by promotion and assignment of the following first lieutenants to be captains of Coast Artillery Corps are announced: Frederick W. Smith to Arvid M. Pendleton. All to continue on present assignment. (March 25, War D.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The promotion and assignment of the following second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Coast Artillery (published heretofore in Nominations to the Senate) are announced: Dean I. Piper to John G. Hawkins. All continue on present assignment. (March 25, War D.)

Promotion and assignment of the following first lieutenants of Coast Artillery to be captains, rank Oct. 12, 1917, are announced: M. J. O'Brien, J. O. Haw, I. B. Summers, Jr., C. R. Jones, J. B. Wogan, C. H. Tonney, F. E. Emery, Jr., E. C. Wallington, C. E. Hocker, R. T. Gibson, E. B. Hyde, Jr., C. H. Chapin, W. P. Cherrington, C. R. Finley, A. W. Draves, B. S. Beverley, C. L. Marriott, H. A. Ramsey, W. McD. Chapin, C. S. Doney, J. de B. Walbach, R. M. Levy, E. H. Freeland, J. C. Radnell, J. J. O'Hare, W. G. Patterson, F. C. Scodell, F. F. Gallagher, B. L. Flanigan. All continue on present assignment. (March 25, War D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH—Mess. Sergt. P. Kavanaugh, Co. D, 4th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Newport News, Va., and will repair to his home. (March 26, War D.)

29TH—Col. J. S. Mallory, 29th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (March 25, War D.)

51ST—The following transfers on Feb. 20, 1917, on the mutual applications of the officers concerned are announced: Second Lieut. K. F. Driscoll, 51st Inf., to Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Nichols, 16th Cav., to Infantry, both with rank from Oct. 25, 1917. Lieutenant Driscoll is assigned to 16th Cav. and Lieutenant Nichols is assigned to 51st Inf. Each of the officers will join regiment. (March 23, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Hester, 51st Inf., to Knoxville, Tenn., in connection with the preparation of the trial of an officer. (March 23, S.E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Gordon, Jr., to Washington for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. H. B. Cheadle, Inf., from duty as aid to Major Gen. E. H. Plummer, N.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as instructor. (March 25, War D.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, INFANTRY.

Temporary promotions and assignments of Infantry officers, with rank from Oct. 26, 1917, are announced: To be first lieutenants, R. M. Glenn to T. C. Gerber. Assignments as follows:

Glenn to 23d, Robertson 41st, Arnold 48th, Knott 9th, Neff 3d, Brown 10th, Winnigstad 12th, Myers 24th, Russell 61st, Smith 42d, Mitchell 9th, Van Sant 41st, Stanley 20th, Spruill 52d, Davis 9th, Williams 62d, Pope 42d, Allison 35th, Butler 28th, Clewell 14th, Buermeyer 9th, Moody 44th, Christie 55th, Gibbons 20th, Grubbs 19th, Kinloch 54th, Burney 21st, Shaw 42d, Scott 51st, Davidson 36th, White 48th, Jackson 10th, Fite 55th, Black 34th, Peck 63d, Hall 9th, Gillette 4th, Hawkins 24th, McPaul 36th, Barrett 10th, Siler 53d, Lenihan 42d, Hines 61st, Little 36th, Williams 10th, Montgomery 10th, Chester 9th, Griffin 52d, McKinley 55th, Savage 10th, McClune 7th, Barham 62d, MacGregor 41st, Gibson 23d, Besse 21st, Mason —, Bowey 44th, Elmendorf 50th, Given 22d, Sutherland 64th, Gowen 63d, Hayward 23d, Parker 36th, Myer 10th, Nevins 57th, Villaret 54d, Watson 37th, Webb 55th, Carpenter 28d.

Van Deuseen 49th, Boykin 52d, Ford 12th, Phillips 20th, Hunt 23d, Reynolds 48th, Warren 55th, Whedon 14th, Walcott 49th, Condit 6th, Dahlquist 36th, Fisher 61st, Bric 52d, Dale 49th, Duke 21st, Brand 55th, Ankorn 10th, Urquhart 44th, O'Neill —, Saladine 23d, Marston 40th, Wood 19th, Atkins 3d, Robinson 48th, Filley 23d, Bergin 20th, Cross 10th, Epperson 54th, Tanner 64th, Bramlette 24th, Venable 45th, Bagley 6th, Murphy —, Freels —, Gillespie —, Setzer 61st, Mudge 50th, Snowdon 51st, Askam 23d, Swanson 14th, Rich mond 23d, Timmis 22d, McFadden 55th, Skeel 10th, Brickley 23d, Barry 35th, Wisner 23d, Reed 40th, Sullivan 54th, Langstaff 34th, Hickey 28th, Page 50th, Reese 10th, Yancey 51st, McCarthy 3d, Vance 21st, Paynter 44th, O'Grady 53d, Wright 45th, Marshan 45th, Coleman 55th, Beavers 51st, Colby 29th, Gibson 23d, Wight 22d, Wilbur 49th, Johnson 37th, 19th, Robinson 54th, Coulter 64th, McCarthay 20th, Hinwood 11th, Walthour —, Delong 40th, Lawlor 40th, Pedley 14th, Owen 57th, Gideon —, Palmer 49th, Chadwick —, Bair 45th, Varnell 52d, Dahlberg 40th, Chapman 23d, Bowden 24th, Frederick 61st, Styles 23d, Harris 63d, Slackford 45th, Dashiell 11th, Porter 34th, Barber 23d, Erwin 55th, Brannan 45th, Brodie 42d, Cheyne 52d, Johnson 45th, Lewis 35th, Couch 22d, Devine 49th, Carpenter 10th, Brooks 42d, Kaemmerling 23d, Holmes 50th, Rattan 21st, Hardy 44th, Herbert 11th, Martin 45th, Craighead 45th, Smith 64th, Symington 23d, Miller 57th, Fitts 42d, Dye 49th, Wilson 22d, Truitt 51st, Zuppan 27th, Rice 36th, Birke 61st, Hagan 55th, Ostrander 45th, White 48th, Whitner 23d, Jopson 44th, Cullen 5th, Gnarini 12th, Ellis 24th, Langan 50th, Murphy 59th, Parley 40th, Conroy 14th, Johnson —, Boomhower 48th, Wear 85th, Miller 41st, Loring 23d, Hilton 44th, Everett 54th, King 22d, Sherman 3d, McClary 42d, Freeman 23d, Fields 21st, Horkan 55th, Thompson 34th, Gayhill 23d, Se 30th, Phillips 54th, Clifford 42d, Jeffers 22d, Mills 19th, Storms 48th, Quinn —, Hoftyzer 45th, Scott 28th, Page 49th, Battle 23d, Sproul 4th, Conkling 42d, Silvey 51st, Gorder 36th, Garbrick 48th, Roberts 55th, Myers 45th, Martin 35th, Berg 37th, Guillebeau 64th, Hannigan 48th.

Mathison 45th, Buchanan 10th, Berry 21st, Wiley 57th, Kemp 14th, Chickering 7th, McReynolds 41st, Barrett 20th, Burke 22d, Fay 49th, Pitts 38th, Ramsey 45th, Davis 45th, Rock 61st, Pinckney 54th, O'Connor 22d, Milner 44th, Driskell 11th, Bowden 40th, Georgeon 23d, Darr 42d, Webster 12th, Ward 19th, Wendl 55th, Thurman 45th, Shideler 45th, Fannin 35th, Craig 53d, Turner 37th, Emery 3d, Wooley 40th, Slocum 48th, Henion 45th, Creekmore 59th, Clark 30th, Stettinius 51st, Potts 14th, Craig —, Schwartz 49th, Knight 63d, Reed 42d, Boyd —, Maddox 45th, Taylort 47th, Stanbury 55th, Nabb 7th, Gilhart 21st, Gilther 21st, Watkins 36th, Armstrong 48th, Sexton 30th, Magill 44th, Curry 46th, Shepley 42d, Adams 45th, Staples 48th, Drake 41st, Kelleher 57th, Sleeper 24th, Kelley 22d, Fariss 34th, Wagoner 44th, Vernon 34th, Embree 62d, Makinson 56th, Allen 30th, Herrick 27th.

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The following temporary promotions and assignments of first lieutenants to be second lieutenants of Infantry are announced: Carl E. Driggers to Leland S. Hatfield. Assignments as follows: Driggers to 21st, Lewis 56th, Burris 15th, Hand —, Edgerton 15th, Adams 41st, Stockton 20th, Neues 36th, Brown 52d, Burton 27th, Keltz 44th, Valentine 2d, Munro 11th, Boyer 18th, Allen 7th, Ferris —, Shaw 11th, Woolford 31st, Blair 24th, Kindervater 38th, McDole 32d, Wood 47th, Ranson 22d, Irwin 5th, Chapman —, Lawrence 3d, Yon 48th, Pendergrast 63d, Frye 17th, Dineen 38th, Haynes 31st, Hopkins 4th, MacMullin —, Coulter 64th, Jones 12th, Pents 28th, Szilagyi 19th, Warren 1st, Hyde 60th, Good 54th, Rayburn 46th, Hatfield 30th. Officers assigned to a regiment and not subject to previous orders will join. (March 27, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. F. M. Mann, P.S., retired, is placed on active duty at Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 23, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major H. H. Sargent, retired, to Washington, Chief of Staff, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. H. E. Mitchell, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Peoria, Ill., relieving Capt. J. M. Harris, P.S., retired. (March 25, War D.)

RECRUIT COMPANY.

First Sergt. M. Holmes, 25th Recruit Co., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (March 23, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM 57TH ARTILLERY.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to 57th Artillery: Major M. Miller, C.A., N.G.; Capt. M. F. Ford, C.A., N.G.; Capt. L. C. Higgins, C.A., N.G.; Capt. E. E. Bosca, C.A., N.G.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Muchiberg, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Felt, C.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. J. D. Jones, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Guiders, C.A., N.G.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Warren, C.A., N.G.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Lober, C.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Davis, C.A., N.G.; 2d Lieut. A. W. Wilson, C.A., N.G. (March 23, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignation of the following officers of the N.G.U.S. from the service of the U.S. is accepted, to date from March 22: Brig. Gen. C. T. O'Neill, 55th Inf. Brigade; 1st Lieuts. W. S. Charles, 119th Inf., and F. B. Ashcraft, 113th Field Art. (March 23, War D.)

Capt. M. S. Crosby, Q.M.C., N.G., to Camp Albert L. Mills, Garden City, N.Y., and assigned to duty as camp Q.M. (March 23, War D.)

Major C. H. Smith, Q.M.C., N.G., to C.O., aviation concentration camp, Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (March 23, War D.)

Major H. Sheldon, Q.M.C., N.G.U.S., to Del Rio, Texas, 313th Cav., N.A., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. R. E. Dupuy, C.A., N.G., is assigned to 57th Artillery (C.A.C.) and will join regiment. (March 25, War D.)

Major S. W. Brookhart, O.D., N.G., is designated as a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. (March 25, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. L. Ross, N.G.U.S., from 111th Inf. to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty with 51st Engrs. (March 26, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Whitney, N.A. (colonel, C.A.C.), is honorably discharged as a brigadier general, N.A., only, and will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound. (March 25, War D.)

Brig. Gen. C. L. Phillips, N.A. (colonel, C.A.C.), is honorably discharged as a brigadier general, N.A., only. Colonel Phillips will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound. (March 25, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. M. Story, Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. R. H. McKinney to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; 2d Lieuts. S. J. McWilliams, H. J. Foulds and W. H. Gilman to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Davis to Camp Lee, Va., as C.O. of Bakery Co. No. 359; 2d Lieut. D. Smith to Chicago, Ill. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty: First Lieuts. T. S. Rogers, M. O. Pinkham and A. B. Nash. (March 25, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major J. M. Cabell, M.C., N.A., to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for organizing, equipping and commanding Base Hospital No. 41. (March 25, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty: First Lieuts. J. O. Graham and R. E. Greenfield. (March 23, War D.)

Capt. P. O'Brien, San. Corps, N.A., to Waynesville, N.C., for duty. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. E. C. Buoy, San. Corps, N.A., to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for duty. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. B. H. Throop, San. Corps, N.A., to Lakehurst, N.J., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. J. F. Crosby, V.C., N.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with 1st Field Art. (March 23, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

Second lieutenants of Engrs., N.A., assigned to 115th Engrs. and to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., for duty: W. B. Boggs, A. E. Elfrstrom and F. S. Wheeler. (March 23, War D.)

Officers of Engrs., N.A., assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va., for duty: Second Lieuts. M. B. Voorhies, P. C. Greene and L. H. Alline. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. W. E. Scott, Engrs., N.A., 56th Engrs., to Camp Laurel, Md., for duty. (March 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. O. R. Jacobs, Engrs., N.A., to Washington for duty. (March 23, War D.)

Officers of Engrs., N.A., to 305th Engrs., Camp Lee, Va., for duty with their regiment: Second Lieuts. A. N. Allcroft, W. T. Bolton, B. T. Collier, J. T. Lucas, J. G. Monke and E. C. Sinclair. (March 25, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Col. M. C. Buckey, Field Art., N.A., is relieved from assignment to 815th Regiment, Field Art., N.A. (March 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. B. Martindale, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty with 319th Field Art. (March 23, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Officers of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: Col. K. W. Walker to Del Rio, Texas, in command of 313th Cav., N.A.; Lieut. Col. G. Williams to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with 315th Cav., N.A.; Major W. F. Robinson, Jr., to Camp Grant,

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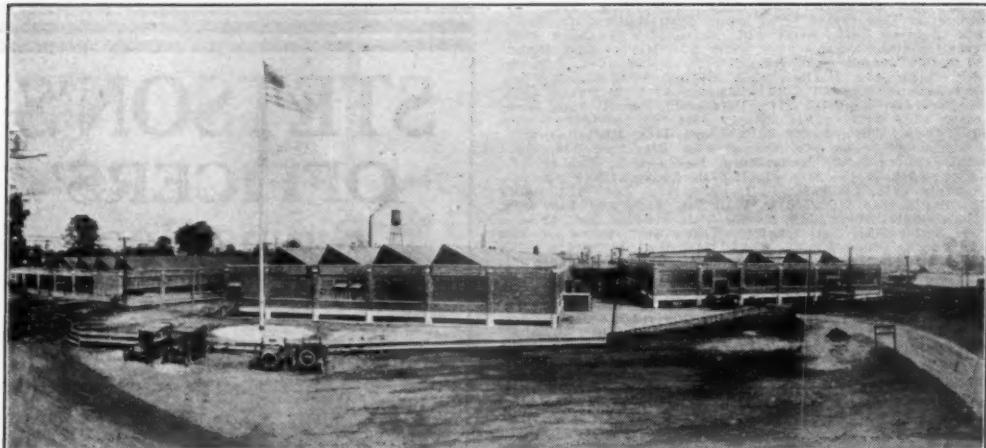
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War Department Bulletin
No. 2, January 25, 1918



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Rockford, Ill., 365th Inf., N.A.; Major D. D. Tompkins from assignment to 365th Inf., N.A., and is assigned to 167th Depot Brigade. (March 25, War D.)
Major W. H. Neill, Inf., N.A., to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with 313th Cav. (March 25, War D.)
Lieut. Col. T. Schultz, Inf., N.A., to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with 313th Cav. (March 25, War D.)
Major R. W. Walker, Inf., N.A., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with 315th Cav., N.A. (March 25, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 314th Cav., N.A.: Lieut. Col. W. D. Foray, Inf., N.A.; Major R. E. Fisher, Inf., N.A. (March 25, War D.)
Col. J. C. Goodfellow, N.A., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for temporary duty. (March 25, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: G. F. R. Taylor to New York, N.Y.; A. A. Jackson to Houston, Texas, Camp Logan; C. J. Morell to Camp Merritt, N.J.; M. E. Tocino to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; M. J. Butler to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (March 25, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. F. D. Francis to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Base Hospital No. 1; Capt. K. W. Constantine to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; 1st Lieut. A. St. C. Brumbaugh to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. F. L. Senger to Mineola, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. M. L. Pollack to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. G. S. Mathers to Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. R. V. Quintan to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; 1st Lieut. F. W. Peabody to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. O. K. Smith to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 1st Lieut. L. M. Limbaugh to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Miller to Base Hospital No. 37 (Kings County Hospital), Brooklyn, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Kerr to Fort Dade, Fla.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Wilson to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; 1st Lieuts. J. L. Blair and E. Cary to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field. (March 25, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty: First Lieuts. R. Evans, S. W. Holt, F. M. Phillips, L. W. Prescott, J. W. Slaughter and A. R. Smeek. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Lake Charles, La., for duty: First Lieuts. K. Churchill, J. G. Martin and L. M. McMillan. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. P. M. Dale, M.R.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. L. Ranshoff to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Major W. G. Irving to Washington, D.C.; Major C. S. Venable to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; Capt. F. J. Riley to Nogales, Ariz., Base Hospital No. 5; Capt. J. C. Gorsuch to Fort Logan, Colo.; Capt. M. A. Levy to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. R. Pemberton to Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. E. Brodie to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. H. W. Shaw to home and telegraph to The Adjutant General; 1st Lieut. G. J. C. Cayton to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., Base Hospital No. 41; 1st Lieut. L. A. Mitchell to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; 1st Lieut. A. L. Peter to Palo Alto, Cal.; 1st Lieut. P. I. Froude to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio; 1st Lieut. L. Felderman to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. H. Randall to Rochester, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 19 (Rochester General Hospital), 3d Regiment Armory; 1st Lieuts. A. Van B. Orr and S. C. Wolf to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. F. M. Smith to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. B. E. Merrill to Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. G. J. Dennett to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. H. F. Hoesley to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. T. Calloway to Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Lieuts. W. T. O'Hara and J. C. Yaskin to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 1; 1st Lieut. W. Weiss to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Cowan to Palo Alto, Cal.; Lieut. R. C. Sadler from duty with 65th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., to duty in base hospital. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty: Capt. C. J. Haiperin; 1st Lieuts. H. S. Blesse, A. C. Brown, F. J. Clune, M. E. Danforth, F. M. Gedney, S. Hecht, A. S. King and D. A. Myers. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, for duty: First Lieuts. J. M. Moore and W. A. Reed. (March 25, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. H. Ash, D.R.C., to duty in Hawaiian Department. (March 25, War D.)

The following appointments (promotions) in D.R.C., with rank from March 15, 1918, are announced: To be captains—First Lieuts. F. H. Plummer, K. P. Smith, A. R. Killian, J. C. Gallagher and F. W. Gale, D.R.C. (March 25, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. S. M. Langford, V.R.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., 14th Field Art., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. A. L. Schuffert from assignment to 113th Engrs. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. E. F. Ayres to Washington; 1st Lieut. T. F. Campbell from duty with 445th Truck Co., Engineer Transport Service, and is assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Black to Washington. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Majors A. H. Lloyd, T. M. Ripley and Capt. A. H. Mallory to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; Capt. J. L. Bacon to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Capt. J. T. Kelly, Jr., assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. G. P. Bearhart assigned to 27th Engrs., Camp Meade; Admiral, Md.; 2d Lieut. A. C. Zimmerman assigned to 513th Engrs., Camp Hill, Newport News, Va.; 2d Lieut. A. M. Strandberg to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Shaw assigned to 305th Engrs., Camp Lee, Va. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. E. Johnson and J. B. Steep. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. from attachment to 20th Engrs., and report to C.O., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for duty: Capt. L. A. Blackner, F. L. Bolton, O. E. Jackson and L. R. Annett; 1st Lieuts. L. C. Bradford and G. E. McIntyre; 2d Lieuts. E. H. Hubert, C. H. Kallander and H. W. Stride. (March 25, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. W. T. Burdette and 2d Lieut. J. A. Davis, O.R.C., to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty: Capt. R. A. Bull; 1st Lieuts. E. H. Hass and H. G. Roberts. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Hampton, O.R.C., to Baltimore, Md., Gunpowder reservation, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. S. Willard, O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Capt. W. S. Foster, S.R.C., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., 318th Field Signal Battalion, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. F. Curry and G. C. Braut to San Antonio, Texas, Bedell Bldg.; Capt. F. W. Goodale to Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. S. Mixer to Columbus, Ohio, School of Military Aeronautics; 1st Lieut. S. T. Williams to Columbus, Ohio; 1st Lieut. J. E. Parrish to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; 2d Lieut. E. L. Richardson to Hampton, Va., Langley Field. (March 25, War D.)

First Lieut. N. B. Gatch, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. A. F. Fay, I.R.C., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

First Lieut. R. B. Banks, I.R.C., to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. A. J. Hall, M.R.C.; Capt. F. K. MacMurrough, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Saniter, M.C., N.G. (March 25, War D.)



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cially in comparing the forces employed. The similitude between a knight and a field gun, for instance, seems strained, and does not suggest straight shooting. Moreover, it is a pity that the knight should have to surrender his equestrian function to the bishop, which shoots straighter. More ingenious is the likening of a rook to a tank on account of its power of enfilading an enemy trench. The fact is that the fundamental resemblance lies not in the character but in the ordering of the forces, so that their unity of interaction produces a perfect machine.

TRAINING CAMP ATHLETIC INSTRUCTION.

Capt. Richard F. Nelligan, cantonment athletic officer at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., has collaborated with "Battling" Levinsky in publishing a book entitled "Boxing in Nine Lessons." Together they have prepared the series of lessons which explain the blows, positions and fine points in ring strategy, dwelling particularly on the relationship that boxing bears to bayonetting. Levinsky is already teaching the course at Camp Devens, where he has been appointed boxing instructor by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

A progressive system for the instruction of soldiers in boxing by squads has been evolved by Floyd A. Rowe, division athletic director at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., and submitted to Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, general director of Army athletics for the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, for adoption in all the training cantonments. The system has already been tested out at Camp Custer with effective results. Under this plan the soldiers would be detailed in groups of from three to six squads to receive a series of progressive lessons in boxing in the time ordinarily used up in learning a single lesson. Officers and men of advanced training would be assigned to the groups as instructors, while the boxing camp director personally would take charge of the group where the most important part of the instruction takes place. The system would give $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of fundamental instruction, 15 of advanced instruction $7\frac{1}{2}$ of practice, $2\frac{1}{2}$ for bag punching, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ for actual boxing, allowing for a half-minute rest between each period. In addition it would give variety to the lessons and stimulate the interest of the men.

Every sailor in the various training stations throughout the country is to be taught to swim as a military requirement, according to plans announced by Walter Camp, general director of Navy athletics of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. At present almost fifty per cent of embryo sailors are unable to swim, as most of the men have come from communities where aquatic sports are not available.

NAVY JESTS FROM KEY WEST.

The following from The Camouflage, the monthly published at Key West, Fla., by the Naval Athletic Association:

Green Recruit—Do you think we'll ever get back?
Scared One—I don't know about you, but if the first shot doesn't hit me the rest are all going to fall short.

How to end your letter: "I must close now for the admiral has just sent down word that he wants to have a battle."

Old Salt: "Hey, rookie, after you get through hoisting the keel you can lower the mast and splice it to the deadlights with the scupper line."

Lieutenant Wyatt (during an examination)—"Whitman, what is meant by 'dead reckoning'?"

Whitman (hastily)—"Sir, dead reckoning—is the ability to count the dead bodies on deck after battle."

Tommy (writing)—O Bill! 'Ow many h'ells in o'enzollern?

Bill—Two h'ells same as in 'ell.

Seaman—"Is that hash they have so often at mess hard to make?"

Mess Attendant—"They don't make it; it accumulates."

The official time limit for adjusting gas masks is six seconds, but U.S. Marines encamped at Quantico, Va., are attempting to set new records. The gas mask has a series of complicated straps that makes it no small trick

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THE FIRING SQUAD.

I wonder how long we'll continue to be a health resort for spies
And other industrious gentlemen
that the papers criticize!
The place for an agent of Kaiser Bill
is six feet under the sod—
I want to hear some corporal yell,
"Fall in, the firing squad!"

Do we get cold feet at the thought of blood?
Have we lost our oldtime grit?
If we haven't the guts to kill a man
we'd better lie down and quit.
Do you think you can tame these animals
by the method of "spare the rod?"
Forget it! Come on with the corporal
in command of a firing squad!

If we riddled a few incendiaries
the industry would decline;
If we plugged a couple of profiteers
the rest would stand in line;
And a lot of these devilish anarchists
would get in and carry the hod
If a few of their leaders went over the range
to the tune of a firing squad.

"Arrested," "Interned," or "Out on bail"—
it's ever the same old song.
And we lay the paper aside to remark,
"How long, oh God, how long!"
We've seen enough devilment this past year
to arouse the wrath of God!
Then what is it that we are waiting for!
Come on with the firing squad!

GEORGE STEUNENBERG, Capt., U.S.A.

The British Chess Magazine recalls that chess is recommended as a means of imparting principles of strategy in training soldiers in these words: "Napoleon, Moltke, Hindenburg, and Cadorna have been cited as great chess-playing generals, though the task of establishing exact correspondence between their campaigns and the strategy of the board is perhaps too baffling. Indeed, the arguments adduced are not always completely satisfying, espe-



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to adjust the headgear within six seconds' time, but entire companies of Marines have already beaten that mark, says a Marine Corps note.

The changing personnel at Fort Leavenworth has made it a great struggle for the Army women left in quarters to keep up the work of both the Fort Leavenworth Chapter, American Red Cross, and of Branch No. 4, Army Relief Society there, writes a correspondent. At the annual meeting of Branch No. 4, on March 22, after the reports of the secretary and treasurer had been read and accepted for the past year, the presiding officer, the president pro tempore, Mrs. William A. Shunk, gave an eloquent and interesting talk on the forming of the Army Relief Society, in 1898, and on living up to the high mark set by Army women of the past. Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge followed with a talk on some of the happenings of the national society during the past year. The nineteen members present then voted on the advisability of continuing the work of Branch No. 4 for the ensuing year, with the work of the Red Cross Chapter claiming so much time, strength and money. They voted unanimously to proceed to elect officers for the year to come and to notify the members of the society who have been paying their dues into Branch No. 4 that the branch will continue its work. The treasurer reported that \$8,400 had been raised and donated during the past year, which brought vigorous applause from the members present. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. William A. Shunk; vice presidents, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mrs. E. B. Fuller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. B. Fiske; recording secretary, Mrs. D. D. Gregory; treasurer, Mrs. Morgan. Sixteen new members were enrolled.

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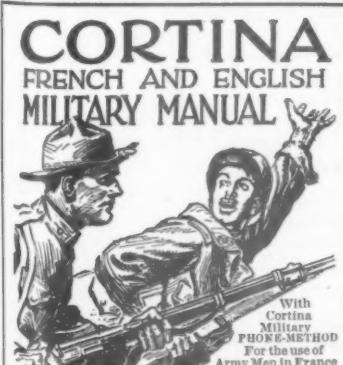
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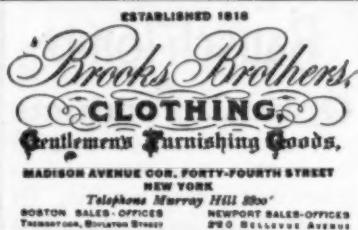
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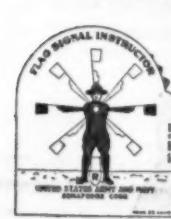
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